The New-York Times.

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THE WAR.

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NEW PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Consultation Between Jules Favre and Bismarck—Lord Lyons Conducts the Business—An Armistice Arranged.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The *Observer* prints in official type the following statement: "The prospects of peace are now better than at any time since the beginning of the war. Lord LYONS, the British Minister at Paris, conducts negotiations between JULES FAVRE and Count VON BISMARCK. It is said a brief armistice has already been arranged."

THE FEELING IN LONDON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The prospects of peace look more favorable today. The statement that BISMARCK has consented to receive JULES FAVRE informally, is regarded here as an indication of a disposition of the King, on arriving before the walls of Paris, to relax the vigor of his demands. Lord LYONS deserves all praise for his individual efforts to bring about the interview.

ANOTHER APPEAL FOR PEACE.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The *Economist* of this city, today, has a strong article in favor of peace. "The very object of the war," the article says, "was to sustain the principle of German unity against the objections of France. That object is now attained, and mankind should interpose to save Paris, and then agree that no great city shall hereafter be fortified."

LONDON NOTES.

Imperfect Armament of the Paris Fortifications—The Woods at Clamart—Fenian Volunteers for the French.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The statement I wrote you about the imperfect armament of the fortifications of Paris is confirmed by the evacuation of Vincennes and the removal of the old-style guns to the city.

THE WOODS IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD.

But a small portion of the woods in the neighborhood of Paris have been destroyed. Those at Clamart already afford shelter to the Prussians.

FENIAN VOLUNTEERS FOR THE FRENCH.

A gentleman who arrived from Dublin this morning informs me that considerable numbers of Fenians are leaving there for France, to serve in the armies against the Prussians.

ATTACKS ON CATHOLICS.

I saw a letter from Nismes yesterday, stating that when the Republic was announced in the Cevennes, descendents of the old Huguenots tried to hunt down and shoot the Bishop of Nismes. An American Catholic family in the neighborhood was obliged to take to the woods to save themselves.

PLOT AMONG THE FRENCH AT SEDAN.

There is a report here to-night of the discovery of a plot among the French population at Sedan, to sieze the French guns and *mitrailleuses* captured on the 1st of September. The town was declared in a state of siege. Two thousand stand of arms were discovered.

ESCAPE OF FRENCH PRISONERS.

A report is received from Rouen of the escape of 10,000 French prisoners.

PARIS NOTES.

An Old Military Trick—The Flag to Protect American Citizens—Price of Provisions—A Bonapartist Plot—The Erection of the Guillotine Urged—The Laon Explosion.

[The following appeared in the TIMES of yesterday:]

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—Our correspondent at Paris, writing under date of the 15th, says: "It is evident that the King of Prussia hopes for assistance within the walls of Paris—thus carrying out an old military trick. Within the last few days a great many Uhlans have been captured, all of whom pretend to have lost their horses. Two were taken on Tuesday a great distance from their corps. It looks suspicious that all these prisoners speak the French language perfectly. I fear we shall have another wooden horse affair. It is most imprudent to keep Prussian prisoners in the city when the fight begins."

AMERICANS IN PARIS.

The United States Minister has advised all Americans remaining in Paris during the siege to stay in their apartments, but be sure to keep the American flag flying from their roof or windows. The Americans accordingly are taking the siege coolly, and putting a chip on their shoulders, waiting for some one to knock it off if he dares.

PRICE OF PROVISIONS.

The *Journal Official* publishes a decree this morning fixing the price of butchers' meat; that of the best cuts at twenty-one sous per pound. The Prefect of the Police has issued an order that all the wines and provisions found in the Imperial Palaces shall be distributed to the ambulances.

A BONAPARTIST PLOT.

Many of the old Police force of Paris have been arrested on the charge of being concerned in a Bonapartist plot. The nephew of Ex-Prefect of the Seine, PIETRI, who was recently arrested, is believed to be at the head of the conspiracy.

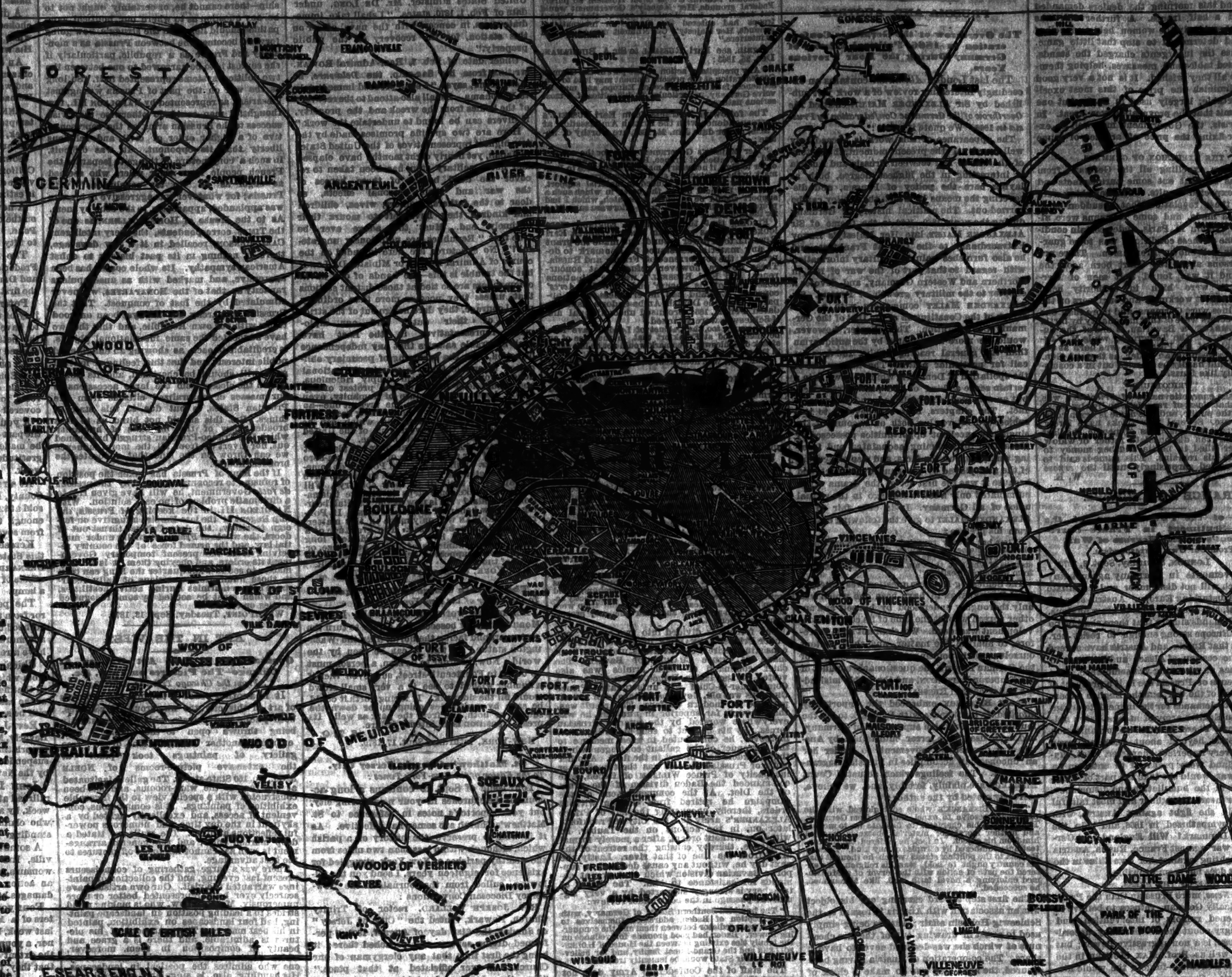
THE RED REPUBLICANS.

A correspondent of the *Globe*, writing from Paris, says the Red Republicans are now really more dangerous to the safety of the city than the Prussians themselves. Some of them are already urging the erection of the guillotine.

THE LAON EXPLOSION.

LONDON, Sept. 17—P. M.—The commandant of the Fortress of Laon has been fully exonerated of the charge of blowing up the citadel after its surrender to the Prussians. It has been ascertained that it was done by a guard of the magazine—an Alma veteran in a state of patriotic exaltation.

PARIS: ITS FORTIFICATIONS AND ENVIRONS.



PARIS AND ITS ENVIRONS.

The Beleaguered City—Its Fortifications and Environs—The Various Approaches to the City.

The above map presents a clear view of the City of Paris, its environs and fortifications, and, what is more important, perhaps, at the present moment, the different approaches to the city, the presumed Prussian line of attack, and the location of some of the French outlying forces.

TOPOGRAPHICAL POSITION OF PARIS.

Before noticing the fortifications of Paris, it is important to obtain some general idea of the topographical position of the city and the chief lines of approach, with reference more particularly to the roads and rivers. So far as the rivers are concerned, their chief importance is in their determining the situation of the towns, and therefore of high roads. The Marne and the Seine are the only rivers of importance in this locality. The Marne, throughout its whole course, the Seine from its source to Montereau, that portion of the plateau of Langres comprised between the sources of these rivers, and the Seine from Montereau to Paris, form a long semicircular strip of country from thirty-eight to fifty miles in breadth, rather hilly toward the east, and intersected by the Aube, but opening up toward the west in a great, dreary, and naked plateau, only traversed by brooks. In this plateau the separation of the Marne from the Seine is affected by a series of low hills, the chief issues of which are occupied by Villenoxe, Sezanne, Pont St. Prix, and Etoges. To the east of this line the country is flat and uniform, consisting of a heavy, cold, uncultivable soil, with a scanty and poverty-stricken population; to the west of this line we find a strong, fertile clay soil, and a rich and numerous population. All this district is watered by shallow sluggish streams; the Grand Morin and Petit Morin, tributaries of the Marne, and the Yonne, a tributary of the Seine, are the principal ones. They offer no obstacle to the operations of an army, but their valleys contain some very advantageous defensive positions.

CHIEF APPROACHES TO THE CITY.

This district is crossed by four longitudinal roads which are at all times good and practicable. These are: 1. Paris to Strasbourg by Meaux, Chateau Thierry, Epernay, and by Chalons, now skirted by a railway. This was the route taken by BLUCHER's army in its march on Paris. 2. From Paris to Chalons by Meaux, by Ferté-sous-Jouarre, Montmirail, and Champaubert. This was the route taken by BLUCHER in his first march in 1814, when his army was destroyed by NAPOLEON in the battles of Champaubert, Montmirail, Chateau Thierry and Vauchamps. 3. From Paris to Vitry, by Lagny, Coulommiers, Ferté Gaucher, Sezanne and Fère Champenoise. This was the route taken by the Allies in 1814, in their last march on Paris, when they defeated at Fère Champenoise and Ferté Gaucher the corps of MARMONT and MORTIER. 4. From Paris to Nogent-sur-Seine by Brie Comte Robert, Mormans, Nangis, and Provins. This was the route taken by SCHWARZENBERG's army in its first march on Paris, when it was beaten by NAPOLEON at Mormans, Nangis, and Montereau. Intersecting these four roads are four cross-roads. 1. From Chalons to Troyes by Arcis. 2. From Epernay to Troyes by Vertus, Fère Champenoise, and Plancy. 3. From Epernay to Nogent by Montmirail, Sezanne, and Villenoxe. This was the route taken by NAPOLEON in 1814 to compass the destruction of BLUCHER's army at the battles of Montmirail, Champaubert and Vauchamps. 4. From Ferté-sous-Jouarre to Mehun by Coulommiers and Guignes, partly followed by NAPOLEON when he went to beat SCHWARZENBERG's army at Mormans, Nangis and Montereau.

From the recent movements of the Prussians and the general direction of their advance it is evident that their lines of approach upon Paris will bring them upon its eastern side. Three of the main roads of this approach run in a north-easterly direction; the most northerly through Soissons, on the Aisne; the next more to the south, passing through Meaux, on the Marne, and the more southerly one passing through Chalons. All start from the same point on the old boulevards, and pass through the north-eastern angle of the fortified line, and lie between the forts around St. Denis and the forts of Aubervilliers and Romainville. Having considered the approaches to the city and the general features of its environs, we next consider the city itself and its fortifications.

THE CITY OF PARIS.

The City of Paris, situated between the confluents of the Marne, the Oise, and the Seine, in the midst of a wide plain, is divided into two unequal parts by the river, from 300 feet to 500 feet in breadth, which runs from east to west, forming an arc of a circle. On the right bank of the Seine, the height of which is about eighty feet above the level of the sea, rise the hills of Montmartre, 394 feet in height; of Belleville, 311 feet in height; of Ménilmontant and of Charonne. On the left bank are the heights of Mont Valérien, 495 feet; of St. Cloud, 300 feet; of Sèvres, Meudon and Issy. The northern portion of Paris is the largest. Twenty-one bridges keep up the communications. The form of the city may be compared to an ellipse, somewhat flattened on the right side, the longer axis of which is about nine miles. According to the census of 1866, Paris has 1,825,274 inhabitants, and about 90,000 houses.

FORTIFICATIONS.

The present system of fortifications which completely surround the City of Paris, date from 1841, during the reign of LOUIS PHILIPPE and the Ministry of M. THIERS. The city proper, as has before been explained in the TIMES, is inclosed by a continuous line of bastioned fronts, each front nearly four hundred yards in length, without outworks. They have an ordinary rampart and parapet, entirely open overhead, with a scarp wall about thirty-three feet high. The ditches have a simple slope of earth for counterscarps; and, in their front, a glacis leaving a wide berme on the surface of the ground between it and the ditch. The object of this simple fortified line is to secure the city from an escalade by open assault. The fortified line, commencing at the point where the Seine enters Paris, and where the numbering of the bastions begins, running from one to ninety, runs first north-east about a mile; then it turns a little to the west of north, for about three miles; it then makes a slight bend westerly and northerly for about one mile and a half; from this, its most northerly point, it turns somewhat to the south of west for three miles; thence, for two miles further, its course is south-west; thence, for somewhat over three miles, it runs a little to the west of south, where it nearly reaches its most southerly point; from this, for four miles and a half, it runs a little to the south of east, and finally, for about one mile and a half, runs north-east to the starting-point on the Seine—thus making the entire length of the line, estimating by straight lines from point to point, about twenty miles. Eighty-five bastions, all nearly of the same shape, and other advanced points, are destined to cover the outer extent of the moats, which can be filled with the waters of the Seine. The escarpment is lined with a wall which is covered by the glacis. The military road inside is paved. Near to this, and frequently parallel to it, is the line which joins all the railway lines running into Paris, and their eight termini. Sixty-six gates, close to which are placed the Bureaux de Douane, are pierced in the fortifications. The defenses of the city proper are therefore of the most formidable kind. But besides these defenses, Paris is surrounded by a network of forts. There are outside the surrounding wall, and about half a league distant from it, a series of fifteen detached forts, which are united partially by redoubts and intrenchments to the walls.

THE OUTER FORTS.

The detached exterior forts may be considered in three groups. We may first notice the group that forms the north-east line of these outside fortifications, from St. Denis to the north of Montmartre. The town of St. Denis alone is surrounded by three great forts. On the left of and close to the railway leading to Enghien and Montmorency, and behind the confluence of the canal of St. Denis with the Seine, is the fort of La Briche; to the north, and on the other side of the stream of Rouillon, is the fort of "La Double Couronne du Nord;" and on the south-east is the fort of the east. These three points are united together by ramparts and ditches which can be readily filled, and which are covered by the redoubt of Stains. St. Denis itself may therefore be considered a fortress. At 4,400 paces to the south-east of the eastern fort, and consequently nearer to Paris, is the fort of Aubervilliers. Between the two passes the railway to Soissons, and behind this line is the canal of St. Denis. The earth which was dug out of the canal forms before it a sort of parapet fortified by three redoubts. At a distance of 4,300 paces from the other side of the Canal de l'Ourcq and of the Strasbourg Railway, on the continuation of the height of Belleville by Pantin, is the fort of Romainville. It is 1,800 paces from the principal wall of defense. A series of intrenchments extends from the fort toward the Canal de l'Ourcq, while on the other side two redoubts defend the passage. Further off to the east and to the south, still on the outer side of the same line of hills, and almost in a line parallel to the railway to Mulhouse, the works of the fortifications, which are united by a paved road, are continued at about equal distances, the forts of Noisy, (3,500 paces,) Rosny, (3,300 paces,) and Nogent (3,800.) There ends the line of hills which begins near Belleville, and descends by a steep incline toward the Marne. Between the above-named forts are placed at short intervals the redoubts of Noisy, Montreuil, Boissière, and Fontenay. The Marne, which is here 100 paces in breadth, forms a natural defense, fortified also by an intrenchment of 2,360 feet in length, consisting of a parapet and ditches covering the isthmus of St. Maur, where a bridge crosses the Marne. The two extremities of the intrenchment are flanked by the redoubts of Faisanderie and Gravelle. These the railway of Vincennes and La Varenne passes. All these works inclose in a semi-circle the castle of Vincennes, in which is the principal arsenal of Paris, on the edge of the great field for manœuvring artillery close to the Marne. On the other bank of this river, in the triangle formed by the union of the Seine and the Marne near Alfort, on the right side of the Lyons Railway, is the fort of Charenton, which closes the first line of defense. What adds to its strength is that the enceinte inclosed by the fortification answers admirably for an intrenched camp in which 300,000 men may be placed. The next group of detached forts to be described is that of those forming the southern line of exterior defenses. Opposite to Fort Charenton, and at a distance of 4,000 paces, on the left bank of the Seine, begins the southern line, with the fort of Ivry, which commands the neighborhood. In a straight line, nearly from east to west, the forts of Bicêtre, Montrouge, Vannes and Issy follow at equal distances of about 3,000 paces. The last-named rises to a height of about fifty feet above the Seine, which here leaves the city. Between them are the railways of Limours (Sceaux) and of Versailles (left bank). The three last points are covered since the introduction of rifled cannon, which was not known at the time of the building of these forts, by the heights of Bagneux and Meudon. The third group of detached forts are those on the western side of Paris. This line of outside defense is naturally very easy, for the Seine, flowing in the direction of the north and north-east, turns toward St. Denis by St. Cloud, Boulogne, Suresnes, Puteaux, Courbevoie, Neuilly, Asnières, Clichy and St. Ouen, places on the banks of the river. Between it and the town is the celebrated Bois de Boulogne. On the line indicated five bridges cross the Seine, and near the station of Asnières, on the left bank, the railways from Dieppe, Normandy, St. Germain and Versailles (right bank) unite and cross the river by a common bridge. A single fort, but the largest and strongest of all—that of Mont Valérien, situate 415 feet above the Seine, and from which there is a magnificent view of Paris—commands the whole of this space. A paved road joins Mont Valérien with the Bois de Boulogne, by the bridge of Suresnes. We have spoken of the fort at Mont Valérien. The distance between this fort and the nearest of those about St. Denis is 10,500 paces, or nearly seven miles; and the distance from the fort of Issy is about 10,000 paces, or about four miles. This enumeration comprises the entire series of fortifications surrounding Paris, and rendering it one of the most strongly-fortified cities in the world. The greatest distance between any of the forts is that between Mont Valérien and the Fort de Nogent. It follows exactly the parallel, and at a distance of 27,000 paces, or nearly eleven miles; while in the southern direction the greatest distance, between St. Denis and the fort of Bicêtre, is 20,000 paces, or eight miles. The line of circumference which would join the exterior forts would be twenty-six miles, or twelve and a half hours' march. All the exterior forts have bastions. Further, the forts of Noisy, Rosny and Nogent have hornworks. The scarps and counterscarps are as high as those of the fortifications of Paris; covered ways, with trenches of masonry and bomb-proof powder-magazines are everywhere. All the forts communicate by telegraph with Paris and with each other.

OPINION OF A MILITARY WRITER.

With reference to the eastern side of Paris an eminent military writer says: "Any plan of attack on the eastern fronts of the fortified line would have to take into consideration the weakwork of defenses from the forts around St. Denis on the north, to those of Charenton, Ivry and Bicêtre, on the south. This zone includes the Bois de Vincennes, in front of the south-east angle of the fortified line. The orders given for the destruction of the Bois de Boulogne look to an attack by Mont Valérien, or at the south-west angle of the fortified line. This point, although behind the Seine, is a quite vulnerable one. By paralyzing the fire of Forts Mont Valérien, Issy, Vanves and Montrouge, the last three of which are comparatively weak works, by a heavy, incessant fire, un feu d'enfer, the points running north-east and south-east, that form this angle, might be rendered untenable by a powerful enfilading and reverse fire, thus making an opening into the city here quite practicable. The scarps, neither of the forts nor the fronts of the city, are well covered from fire, and the ditches are wanting in that chief feature of security against an open assault, high counter-scarps faced with masonry. From our own experience of the effects of shot, from long ranges, of rifled guns, at Savannah and Charleston, some idea may be formed of the vulnerability of Paris from like destructive means; and were its defenses now to be devised they would be somewhat different from what they are, constructed on data before the rifled and heavy guns now in use were introduced."

THE FRENCH FORCES.

It is not definitely known what the actual number of soldiers in Paris really is. Different reports place the number of men in the city and in the different forts at between 300,000 and 400,000. Besides these forces, it is said that the woods of Meudon and Clamart are occupied by Gen. DUCROT, lately in command of the First Division of the First Army Corps, with 80,000 men.

CITY WAR NEWS.

The German War Fund Collections.

Consul-General JOHANNES ROESING, on Saturday, transmitted to the Central Society at Berlin another remittance to the amount of $50,000 of the war funds, the sum of $42,870 32 having been raised during the past week by contributions in this City and vicinity, and in various parts of the country. Of this sum $1,760 have been raised by the Committee in Boston. The Germans of College Point contributed $3,172; the German Society at Indianapolis, Ind., $4,000; the Germans of Bloomingdale, Ill., $800; the Germans of Pomeroy, Ohio, $160; the ladies of Belleville, Mo., $1,600, the proceeds of a fair; the German Aid Society at Lafayette, Ind., $2,200; the Newark Committee, $1,000, and the Executive Committee of this City, $25,000. Previous remittances to Germany by the Consul-General amounted to $120,000—total amount of remittances, $170,000. The Consul-General in his official report states that $10,000 were directly transmitted to Berlin from Philadelphia a few days since. The Germans at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, have raised £872 sterling. The Brooklyn Society transmitted $7,500 to the General Committee in this City. The German Patriotic Ladies' Committee, organized under the Presidency of Mme. ROESING, wife of the Consul-General, is actively engaged in making preparations for the Fair in aid of the special war fund to be created. The Fair, as previously reported, will be opened in the Armory of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, corner of Thirty-sixth-street and Broadway. The price of the tickets for admission has been fixed at twenty-five cents for the hours from 2 P. M. to 6 P. M., and fifty cents from 6 P. M. to 10 P. M. Separate stands will be reserved, where the ladies of the vicinity of New-York, Brooklyn, Staten Island, Hoboken, Jersey City, Newark, College Point and other localities, may exhibit their goods. The Societies Liederkranz, Arion, the German Club of Hoboken, the Germania of Brooklyn, and others will be invited to assist in the undertaking. A number of ladies have been detailed to collect contributions among the down-town merchants.

French Republican Association.

The French Republican Association met, yesterday morning, in Harmonie Hall, Prince-street, and received reports from the Defense Committee in regard to subscriptions and material aid for the Republican cause from all parts of the Union. RICHARD WALTERS' offer of $1,000 in gold was withdrawn, on the plea that it has already been devoted to a similar cause. The Defense Committee was increased, and M. SAINT-GAUDENS was elected Treasurer of the association. The Committee will forward 120 recruits for Paris by the steamer to-morrow. Remarks were made by M. VILA SUIREAU and others.

ITALY AND ROME.

The Pope Makes an Explanation—The City Ruled by Foreign Forces—A Delay of the Attack Asked—Capitulation Hourly Expected.

FLORENCE, Sept. 18.—An official dispatch from the head-quarters of the Italian Army of Occupation in the Roman territory, at Monte Rotundo, dated Saturday, Sept. 17, says Baron VON ARNIM came to Gen. CADORNA's quarters by authorization of the Pope to explain that the foreign military forces for the moment ruled the City of Rome, and His Holiness was unable to prevent resistance to the entrance of the Italian troops. He wished to know what course Gen. CADORNA intended to take. The General replied that his purpose was fully set forth in the royal proclamation. The King had shown great patience, but the fact that foreigners attempted to defend the city and rule the Pope, tried that patience severely. The Baron VON ARNIM begged for a delay of twenty-four hours, that he might bring additional influence to bear on the Pope. Gen. CADORNA so far yielded, as to suspend the attack on Rome for twenty-four hours, but reserving the right to manœuvre his troops, which now encircle the city.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The latest advices from Paris state that the Pope and the Diplomatic Corps have taken refuge in the Castle of St. Angelo, and the capitulation of the city is hourly expected.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The people of Rome are in favor of admitting the national troops, but the Zouaves and the clergy restrain them from taking practical steps in that direction.

MILITARY OPERATIONS.

Prussians on Heights in the Environs of Paris—A Reconnoissance from Paris—Skirmish Near Creteil—A Fight in the Woods—The French Victorious.

LONDON, Sept. 18—10 A. M.—The Prussians advancing on Paris have appeared on the heights of Villeneuve and Brunoy. [In the environs of Paris.]

PRUSSIAN CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY.

LONDON, Sept. 18—Noon.—Prince ALBRECHT, with cavalry and artillery, passed through Provins, on Thursday and Friday, and proceeded to Nangis. [Provins is a small town fifty-six miles south south-east of Paris, and Nangis is thirteen miles west of Provins. It has extensive markets, and supplied Paris with provisions and vegetables.]

A SKIRMISH.

LONDON, Sept. 18—Evening.—On Saturday Gen. VINOY made a reconnoissance from Paris, and discovered a force of 30,000 Prussians posted at Creteil. A skirmish took place, in which the French lost fifteen killed and thirty wounded. A cannonade followed, lasting two hours. Cannonading has been heard in the directions of forts Ivry and Charenton. [The first on the south and the other on the south-east of Paris, forming part of the external line of defense.] It is reported that Gen. VON FALKENSTEIN's command has been added to the Prussian forces approaching Paris.

PARIS, Sept. 18.—There was hard fighting yesterday and today around Paris. A great number of volunteers left here this morning going northward.

A FIGHT IN THE WOODS.

TOURS, Sept. 18.—It is reported that a French corps of 80,000 men, under Gen. DUCROT occupy the woods of Clamart and Meudon [on the south-west of Paris.] There was a fight yesterday between the Prussians and three regiments of the line, assisted by some battalions of the Mobile Guards and a battery of artillery. The result was favorable to the French, the enemy falling back.

THE SEINE CROSSED.

[The following dispatches appeared in the TIMES of yesterday:]

TOURS, Sept. 17.—It is announced at the office of the French Secretary of the Interior that the Prussians have crossed the Seine with fifty cannon, and that the Prussian cavalry now isolates Soissons from Paris and Tours.

A dispatch from the Sub-Prefect at Mulhouse announces that the enemy now occupies that town and Carnay, and seem to be seeking a new route to Paris. It is reported that the advance guard of the Prussians has been defeated between Mulhouse and Colmar.

VINCENNES.

TOURS, France, Sept. 17.—The fort at Vincennes was blown up and destroyed yesterday by the French, the position being untenable.

PARIS, Sept. 17.—The Prussians are still numerous near Villeneuve, Dammartin and La Plessis. A force of 3,000 has occupied Villers, Cotterets, and there are 10,000 at Nanteuil. It is still believed the Prussian line of attack will be from the east by way of Vincennes.

THE SIEGE TRAIN STILL DISABLED.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—It is said the Prussian siege train is still fast aground in the Canal de la Marne au Rhin, occasioned by the sudden withdrawal of the water in the Western Division by the French engineers.

RAILROADS CUT AND SEIZED.

LONDON, Sept. 17—4 P. M.—The Northern Railway, leading from Orleans to Paris, has been cut between Ablon and Juvisy, about eight miles south of Paris. At the latter place the Germans had planted a battery. Heavy firing was heard in that direction, and it is thought a battle was in progress. No details have been received. Sharp fighting has occurred at Eis, another small town on the Orleans Railway, where the line had been cut. The railroad to Laon is now entirely in the hands of the Prussians.

TOURS, France, Sept. 17.—The following news is promulgated through the office of the French Secretary of the Interior: All the service of the Northern Railway has been suspended. The Prussians have fired into passing trains at Ablon, and burned the depot there.

AT TOURS.

Arrival of the Corps Diplomatic—The City Now the Actual Seat of Government—Rochefort Counsels Moderation.

TOURS, Sept. 18—Evening.—The Corps Diplomatique arrived here today. The foreign Ministers left Paris, yesterday, in haste, having been informed that a serious attack was to be made.

HENRI ROCHEFORT is one of the strongest supporters of the Government. He uses his immense influence over the people to soothe and quiet the impatient, and counsels moderation. M. THIERS is expected here, (Tours,) on his way to Russia through Switzerland.

The precious articles in the Museum of Natural History here and the books of the Library of the Prefecture have been packed up to be sent away in case the city is menaced by the enemy.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—Advices from Tours, now the actual seat of the French Government, complain of the frequent interruptions of mail and telegraphic intercourse with Paris and England. The Government there receives assurance from every quarter that the people are arming and hastening to places of rendezvous.

TOURS, Sept. 17.—The *Liberté*, *Constitutionnel*, *Gazette de France*, and some other journals which have heretofore been printed in

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DEFENSE OF PARIS.

Clearing the Zone of Fire—The Cattle Supply in the Bois de Boulogne—The Volunteers in the Gardes Nationale—Determination of the Prussians—The Mania for Speculation.

From Our Military Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Sept. 2, 1870.

Work upon the fortifications goes on with great rapidity, and although there is now little remaining to do upon the forts themselves, there is an immense amount of labor required to clear away the buildings from the zone of fire. The rapidity with which houses are taken down, and all traces of them swept away, is certainly marvelous. The proprietors of the buildings within the zone have shown a patriotic spirit, and not a single objection has been made to the expediency of this wholesale destruction. It must not be understood that all buildings beyond the fortifications are torn down. Only those which come within a certain zone are sacrificed; but beyond that zone the proprietors themselves are at work. Houses which, a few days ago, resounded with song and happy laughter, are now deserted and in ruins. Everything which could be transported has been carried away—stair-cases and windows, balconies and stuccoed ornaments, all, in fact, but the bare walls themselves, has been taken to the city proper. To occupy these buildings under fire from the forts would be dangerous, indeed, to the enemy, for in their present condition a single shell could bring the walls down upon the heads of the Prussians who sought shelter in them from the deadly fire of the forts. Thousands of men are still engaged in clearing away the zone of fire. Last evening I passed along the quays where a body of workmen, in blouses and with spades upon their shoulders, were marching to their quarters. They were hardy peasants, accustomed to toil, and very glad to assist in the defense of the country by the use of the spade; and one could but remark the entire absence of all young men. Near the Rue Dauphine their procession was stopped by a long train of wagons bringing in flour, and at the same time a score of men were trying to urge a flock of sheep through the crowded street. In the train also one saw, here and there, the little peasant's carts bearing in the household goods of some poor family driven away from its cherished home. The train of flour was advancing but slowly, for it ran to the depot of the Seventh Arrondissement, and had formed in line for a distance of near a mile. Each one of these wagons carries about thirty sacks, say twenty barrels, of flour. Cattle, sheep and hogs pour in so rapidly that the authorities begin to be a little embarrassed by numbers. The Bois de Boulogne is full of beeves, and the number was so great a few days ago that it gave rise to the report of many deaths for want of food. This is not true. Indeed, I imagine that it was a story started by a company here who have some kind of an "ax to grind"—an infallible method, I believe, of preserving meats always fresh, and always a little better than when just killed. If we could only get at the bottom of most rumors, it would generally be found that they arise in the brains of enthusiasts who have some "infallible method" either of preserving meats or of destroying the Prussians. But the disappearance of numbers of cattle tended to give currency to this report. All are being removed as fast as possible, and certain fields have been cleared of them in order to give room for military works, yet there are thousands remaining, and it is by no means an uninteresting spectacle to see these herds guarded by shepherds either in uniform or in blouses.

SPIRITED SCENES.

Any one passing along the boulevards this morning would have witnessed scenes which go far to show the spirit of the French nation at this moment. At 10 o'clock the newly-organized corps of Gardes Nationale meet for drill, and I saw a number of splendid private carriages, some with coronets upon the panels, containing soldiers in the uniform so well known in Paris. These are the well-to-do and wealthy men of the city up to the age of forty-five who have answered the appeal to their patriotism, and have rushed to arms to defend the capital. More than once I overheard slighting remarks about these men, while an incredulous smile hung about the lips of the old campaigners—of the cafés. But an hour later a regiment of these men came by, and no one could fail to pay a tribute to their appearance and their drill. After only about three weeks they have become most excellent soldiers, and they marched with an order and precision which would have done credit to a regiment of the line. I have no means of knowing the exact number of these men, but I judge that there are some forty thousand of them already drilled and ready for work with the Chassepot. And I believe that they will do good service. Intelligence goes a long ways in a soldier, although NAPOLEON'S idea was that the Gardes Nationale should be selected from the most stupid men of the Provinces. It may not make them fire a gun any better, but it will make them "stick," for with intelligence there is a certain amount of pride. I have more than once been in places where, I do not hesitate to confess it, if I had had no more responsibility than a simple private, I should have looked around very carefully for a place of shelter. Many did so, but pride kept upon the field the intelligent and well-born young men of our troop. All of these men have pride—a strong pride in being French, and they know that they might as well look their last upon Paris as to show cowardice before the invader. But, with their present spirit, even the masses will fight to the death. Mobs are always cowardly and unreliable, but the men who would be worthless in a street fight become splendid soldiers when thoroughly drilled, and animated with a spirit of patriotism. The Parisians boast no longer; they no longer roam the streets in bands, shouting "A Berlin," or chanting the Marseillaise; but in their present attitude I find ample assurance that they are determined to fight to the death for the defense of their city. M. THIERS has well expressed the feeling of a majority to-day. "We shall always have," he says, "two and a half Prussians against one, and we shall conquer them, although it may not be in some days. But let them come and besiege Paris, and I will certify that not one of them shall repass the frontier." Of course M. THIERS means to say that no organized bodies shall pass the frontier, although he speaks with some hyperbole, and I cannot but grow in his opinion day by day. Unless that great army retreats before it reaches the Seine, only straggling bands of it will ever cross the Rhine. You perceive that even I, not easily carried away by enthusiasm or excitement, have become thoroughly imbued with the prevailing sentiment of the day. One hundred thousand of the Garde Mobile have been ordered from the country and called into the defense of Paris. This force is about to arrive, and it is a question where they are to be quartered. Some say that the newly-erected, but not yet furnished, houses of the Faubourg St. Germain will be used; some recommend the houses of the rich who have left the city. At Troyes strong measures were taken by the City Council, which decided that the closed houses of men who had fled should be opened to the soldiers, by order of the municipal authorities. This is severe, perhaps, but not entirely unjust, when we consider it on all sides. The better way, in my opinion, would be to billet these Mobiles upon the people of Paris, as the enemy's soldiers would be billeted upon them in case of a capture of the city. But there is a large number of empty houses, barely finished as yet, which may soon be made into effective barracks.

HELP FOR THE WOUNDED.

Offerings for the wounded are now the order of the day, and we have some amusing as well as humane and patriotic scenes. The Empress has given Compiègne for a hospital, and ISABELLA, the Catholic, has made an offering of the Hotel Basilewski. Hundreds of private citizens have sent in their offers to take one, two, or more wounded in their houses, to nurse them and feed them free of cost. Nearly all of the public companies, too, have shown a patriotic spirit. The Swiss Omnibus Company, which has already given a large number of men and more than 1,500 horses to the Government for the war, now offers several of its city depots for hospitals. Besides this, the Company gives its farm of Claye, Department of Seine-et-Marne, for an ambulance. But there is some policy in the latter gift, as hundreds of gentlemen from the districts likely to be overrun by the enemy are very anxious to get the red cross of the hospital flag flying from their chateaux.

MANIA FOR SPECULATION.

Among the curses of war is the intense mania for speculation which seems to take possession of certain classes, and notably the dealers in provisions and the necessaries of life. In my last letter I mentioned the rise in potatoes, and to-day I have quite an incident to relate in this connection. A small measure of potatoes is ordinarily sold for from fifty to sixty centimes. A week ago they went up to one franc twenty centimes, and this morning the dealers demanded two and a half francs. A further rise was tried, but suddenly the women held a council of war, and determined to stop that little game. In a mass the insurgents charged the stands, overturned tables and measures, helping themselves to all they wished. It is not a very good way to diminish the price of this most excellent vegetable, largely used in Paris, but one must admit that the provocation was great. In such a crisis, the Government may well be excused for fixing the price of articles of prime necessity.

THE EXPULSION OF GERMANS.

The order expelling all the Germans from Paris has brought out some curious facts and some unexpected results. So astonishing were a few of these revelations that a sudden break-down was made, and some Germans were allowed to remain in Paris under certain conditions. One of these conditions was to be guaranteed by well-known Frenchmen. There are many persons about the Court born across the Rhine, and it was found that men of German birth were high in authority here. Some of the best workmen and engineers on the railway lines were Germans, and more than one of the directors were of that nationality by birth. M. BRETENBACH, a Bavarian, is one of the Superintendents of the Telegraph, while M. VANDAL, Director of the Post-office, was born at Cologne. So sweeping an order as that of Gen. TROCHU could hardly be carried out in a cosmopolitan city like Paris.

"FRICOTEURS."

In 1812 the energetic name of *Fricoteurs* was given to that class of rascals who live by preying upon the public, and this name is again coming into use. Several new tricks have lately been devised by this class of people, the last being to play the disconsolate father or widow of a soldier killed in battle, and beg money to bring home his remains. This game is said to have succeeded surprisingly until the expose came. W. E.

FRANCE AND EUROPE.

Position of the Powers—Tone of the Press—Sentiment in France—Correspondent's Perils—Horrors of War.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 3, 1870.

The movements in Germany against any peace which will not dismember and humiliate France are disturbing Europe. Austria sees her peril at last, and Russia begins to grow anxious. Germany demands simply that there shall be no Power in Europe strong enough to resist her. The report that Russia and Austria have agreed to resist the cession of Alsace and Lorraine to Germany has an alarming vraisemblance. The English friends of Prussia see in it a prospect of the extension of the war, and the English papers are filled with demands for the immediate organization of an English army of at least half a million of men. There is now no organization which extends beyond about 30,000, and even that is of a very imperfect character. But, supposing England were prepared to enter on an European war, would she take the part of Prussia, and aid in the humiliation and dismemberment of her nearest neighbor and most faithful ally? Would she fight against Austria, with whom she sympathized in 1866, and help the despoiler of Denmark? Will England join Germany in a war against France, Russia, Austria and Italy, fighting against her own allies in the Crimea? It does not seem probable.

TONE OF THE PRESS.

The *Daily News*, more Prussian than the Prussians, fanatically German, refuses to believe in these ill-omened rumors of intervention, and gets very angry about them. Germany, according to the *News*, is a non-aggressive Power; but the *News*, as well as Prof. MAX MULLER in the *Times*, forgets Denmark—forgets the whole history of Prussia. German unity has been made by the needle-gun; this war was accepted by Prussia, if it was not willfully provoked by her—accepted without the least effort at conciliation, because it placed all Germany in her hands to use and mold to her will. But a German Empire, though it may have no terrors for England, must be a cause of alarm to Austria and Russia. The army that can penetrate France, capture Alsace and Lorraine, and take Paris, can as easily go to Vienna or to Moscow. In short, let Germany be successful against France and no Power in Europe can resist her, or live but by her permission. The other Powers of Europe must then, in self-defense, and as the only means of assuring their own existence, unite against her.

SENTIMENT IN FRANCE.

As to the feeling in France the republican LOUIS BLANC represents it fairly. He says:

"The war, for us, is no longer one of aggression. It is one of self-defense. Its nature has been changed, in our eyes, by the invasion of the French territory, and by the intention, loudly proclaimed, of dismembering it. The French, at present, are fighting neither for military supremacy nor for dominion. They are fighting as sons will to save the life of their mother; and I have no hesitation in saying that the proud, unflinching attitude of France, under the terrible disasters she owes to the blundering despotism and uncontrolled will of one man, entitles her to the sympathies of any such as comprehend that there is no vain glory, but real greatness, in the power of bearing misfortune with a stout heart and calm courage."

CORRESPONDENTS' PERILS.

Most of the war correspondents in France have been imprisoned, or ordered out of the country. The *Standard* has one on the Belgian frontier, who has been able to send some interesting, though rather incoherent accounts of the recent battles. He rode to some point of observation, saw what he could of fights, successes and reverses along a line of several miles, and then sent a courier with his hasty jottings to the nearest Belgian Post-office. It is the same sad story—regiments half or two-thirds destroyed, positions taken or retaken, the ground covered with dead and wounded, defeat at one point, victory at another—horrible waste of life, the wounded left for days, perhaps, to suffer from the cold rains, poor people flying in terror from burning villages, wide-spread horrors and desolation.

HORRORS OF WAR.

The *Spectator* estimates that after the battles of Gravelotte and Rezonville there were fifty thousand wounded left on the ground—a number requiring five hundred surgeons and ten thousand men. London, Birmingham and Sheffield have been stripped of surgical instruments. The dead and dying of wounds and sickness around Metz alone are reckoned at 150,000 men—as many as the adult male population of two cities like Glasgow, or nine hundred populous villages. At the battle of Woerth one small Bavarian town lost the whole of its young men—an entire generation. In every battle where you read of the loss of half a German regiment, it means the death or wounding of half a district, and sorrow or mourning in every household. It is like the last Egyptian plague, the death of the first-born of every family. It is worse, for husbands and fathers are nearly as numerous as sons. The invaded suffer more terribly. The invading army not only slays, but plunders. It sends out cavalry on every side, and brings in food and forage for the devouring host. Cattle, horses, crops, men, are all placed under requisition. Ten Departments of France suffer famine, or are threatened with it. The poor people who fly across the Belgian frontier are driven back, unless they bring money to support themselves. And there comes murrain, and blight, and pestilence. MONADNOCK.

A Mother's Revenge—Cowhiding Scene in Cincinnati.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* of the 16th inst. says: "There was an extraordinary scene, yesterday, in the front room of the second story of a house on Moore-street, between Vine and Walnut, in the cowhiding, by the lady occupying the room, of a shoemaker who lives in the third story. She had learned that he had several times insulted her daughter, only twelve years of age. Justly incensed, she procured a heavy cowhide—such as draymen use—and having collected some of her neighbors in an adjoining room for witnesses, called the shoemaker, E. HOEFFER, to come down to the front room to fix a window. HOEFFER, having no suspicion of what was in store for him, innocently walked into the room, and [illegible] what was wanted. The mother then locked the door and pocketed the key. Then she produced the formidable whip, and demanded to know if he had insulted her daughter. The shoemaker, trembling, [illegible] his boots, confessed, and asked some compromise. This was a fatal step. While the confession strengthened the woman's resolution and nerves, the proposition to compromise increased her anger ten-fold. She proceeded to 'lay on' over his body and shoulders, over his face and neck and hands. She flourished the lash around her head and brought it down upon him with all the strength she possessed, while she followed him around the room, from which he in vain sought to escape. She, in fact, whipped 'the rascal' until her strength was exhausted and her desire for revenge satiated, and then, and not before, she desisted."

PRUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

The Overthrow of the Germanic Confederation in 1866—Political History of Germany During the Four Previous Years.

The last London *Athenæum* contains an exceedingly interesting review of a work just published by Sir ALEXANDER MALET, entitled *The Overthrow of the Germanic Confederation by Prussia in 1866*. We quote it entire:

The appearance of this work is exceedingly well timed. At the present moment, the history of the war of 1866 between Prussia and Austria is interesting in the highest degree, both as laying bare the policy of Prussia, and discovering the means by which that policy can be carried out. The political history of Germany during the years 1862–1866 is the theme of Sir ALEXANDER MALET, late Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary to the Diet at Frankfort; and he also furnishes valuable military information with regard to that part of the war of 1866 in Northern and Western Germany, and devotes a chapter to the military growth of Prussia. Sir ALEXANDER MALET commences with a brief sketch of the Constitution of the Diet of the Germanic Confederation. This chapter, however, would be more appreciated by the antiquarian than the general reading public, and does not call for particular notice. The history also of the spoliation of Denmark, which follows, is in a certain sense a thing of the past—a regretted, but an accepted, accomplished and irrevocable fact. The chapters, however, devoted to this subject are interesting both on account of the singularly excellent opportunities possessed by the author for becoming acquainted and forming an opinion of the facts, and also on account of the part played by our own Government, and because it was the first act of the drama which culminated only a few weeks ago in the virtual union of all Germany. It is only fair to Sir ALEXANDER MALET to give the following extract from his preface:

"Time has already revealed many mysteries inexplicable at the period in which the events occurred, and relieved me from the duty of silence on circumstances of which at the time I gained knowledge only from my official position."

The Schleswig-Holstein question was stated by Lord PALMERSTON to have been one which was only thoroughly understood by himself and another person who at the time of its complete development was dead. We shall not seek, therefore, to analyze the matter, and shall content ourselves with pointing out the dishonesty of the German Powers, the questionable conduct of the Emperor NAPOLEON, and the feeble misleading policy of Earl RUSSELL.

Count BISMARCK embraced the opportunity afforded by the dispute with Denmark to lay the foundation of Prussian supremacy in Germany, and made use of the terror entertained by Austria of a democratic movement, to render her an unconscious accomplice in Prussian aggrandizement. The feelings which actuated Count BISMARCK are plainly, forcibly, and, we believe, correctly stated by the author:

"M. DE BISMARCK'S whole soul glowed with the passionate resolve to expel Austria from Germany. It was not in his character to hesitate as to means, and neither moral nor material obstacles diverted him from his object. In fact, he entered on the contest unencumbered by scruples of any kind. To raise Prussia to the political status which he thought that his country ought to hold, was his religion. He entered the path of action with the fervor of a Mohammed enforcing a novel faith, and, like Mohammed, he succeeded."

The first step toward carrying out his object was an association with Austria in regard to the Schleswig-Holstein affair; Austria being simply used to assist in drawing out of the fire chestnuts of which she was destined never to have a share. The co-operation of Austria having been secured, the next step was to make a cloak of the Diet to the high-handed proceedings contemplated; the Diet itself being afterward cast on one side as a useless and cumbersome garment. The matter, as regarded Schleswig at least, partook of an international nature, though it suited the Germans to deny this obvious fact. It was necessary, therefore, to prevent the intervention of France, bound not only by the treaty of London, in 1852, to guarantee the integrity of Denmark, but also by the memory of past friendship, and great sacrifices, to prevent the spoliation of her steadfast ally. Sir ALEXANDER MALET explains the refusal of France to interfere, and this explanation, though founded only on surmise, is probable enough when read by the light of subsequent events. Even the surmises, moreover, of one in Sir A. MALET'S position, and possessing special means of information and peculiar opportunities for drawing just inferences, are worthy of consideration. The explanation is given in the following passage:

"There exists, however, a very general persuasion that M. DE BISMARCK had already found means to influence the Imperial mind. It has been surmised that his own schemes of aggrandizement for Prussia, at the expense both of Denmark and of Germany, had been more than hinted at, and that visions of possible territorial advantages to accrue to France may have been held out to the Emperor, and entertained by him, in case Prussia was left free to pursue her own course without interruption. To reasons such as these, it is imagined, may in great measure be ascribed the quiescent attitude taken by the Imperial Government in this question."

The official utterances of the Emperor, through his Ambassador in London, offer the following justification of his conduct:

"The Emperor has always been disposed to pay great regard to the feelings and aspirations of nationalities. It is not to be denied that the national feelings and aspirations of Germany tend to a closer connection with the Germans of Holstein and of Schleswig. The Emperor would feel repugnance to any course which should bind him to oppose in arms the wishes of Germany. It may be comparatively easy for England to carry on a war which can never go beyond maritime operations of blockade and capture of ships. Schleswig and England are far apart from each other. But the soil of Germany touches the soil of France, and a war between France and Germany would be one of the most burdensome and one of the most hazardous in which the French Empire could engage."

This passage must possess a mournful significance for the French at the present moment. The insincerity and dishonesty of the German sovereigns—for they must all share the guilt, though by a fitting retribution they shared none of the profits, of the spoliation of Denmark—are clearly indicated in the pages of the work before us. By means of the opening given by Holstein, they determined and contrived to bring Schleswig within the scope of their operations. It must, however, be admitted, that the impulse given to interference in the matter of Schleswig came from below—was democratic and at the same time sentimental in its nature, and it was difficult for the Princes of Germany to resist, without risk to their thrones. Considering the antecedents of the politicians engaged in the disgraceful business, it is evident that it is to their conduct, rather than to their words or documents, that we must look for evidence of their dishonesty. The following passages are nevertheless interesting and deserving of attention. Extract from a letter from the British Ambassador at Vienna to Earl RUSSELL, giving an account of an interview with Count RECHBERG, the Austrian Premier:

"His Excellency is as unwilling as ever to admit that the interests of Schleswig are disconnected from those of Holstein, and consequently of Germany, and he considers that as they have been mixed together for so long past, it is impossible for Germany to abandon its right to interfere."

Extract from the British Ambassador at Vienna to Earl RUSSELL, giving an account of a subsequent interview with Count RECHBERG:

"That as to Schleswig or Jutland, there was no thought of entering either country."

From the beginning Earl RUSSELL endeavored to separate the questions of Schleswig and Holstein; the right of the Diet to act as it thought fit with regard to the latter Duchy he frankly acknowledged. The Schleswig question he, however, firmly asserted was one of an international nature, and should be dealt with in concert with the signataries of the treaty of London. He for a long time strove to procure the assent of Germany to mediation, but received in return the most insulting neglect of his representations, and a contemptuous indifference, which has gone far to lower the influence of British diplomacy on the Continent. It is true that he was not, save in one instance, treated with verbal discourtesy, but in substance the replies he received were—"This is no concern of yours—mind your own business."

Sir A. MALET writes to Earl RUSSELL from Frankfort:

"The tension of the public mind is very great; I am bound to say that there is a wonderful indifference to our representations while they are at the same time received as interfering with a cherished project. Though an absurd persuasion that England will not interfere materially, and our counsels regarded as unfriendly, have no weight."

On one occasion, Sir A. MALET was actually told by the Bavarian envoy to the Diet that he looked on Lord RUSSELL's dispatches as so much waste-paper—an expression for which Sir A. MALET, however, required and obtained an apology. The Bavarian Minister was, however, correct in his description of Earl RUSSELL's representations and threats. Finding that mediation was unavailing, Earl RUSSELL betook himself to threats. Memorandum presented by Sir A. BUCHANAN to Count BISMARCK, Nov. 24, 1863:

"Should Federal troops enter Holstein on purely Federal grounds, Her Majesty's Government would not interfere; but should it appear that Federal troops had entered the Duchy on international grounds, Her Majesty's Government may be obliged to interfere."

Again, see Earl RUSSELL to Sir A. BUCHANAN, Dec. 25, 1863:

"Any precipitate action on the part of the German Confederation at the present moment may lead to consequences fatal to the peace of Europe, and may involve Germany, in particular, in difficulties of a most serious nature."

The following extracts from Earl RUSSELL's correspondence with the British Ambassador at Paris, under date Jan. 24, 1864, are worthy of notice:

"Her Majesty's Government seek for the concert and co-operation of France, Russia and Sweden, in order to give, if necessary, material assistance to Denmark in the resistance of such dismemberment.

"I answered that it alluded to material support, but that I would define the cases in which such a support should be given in a dispatch, which I had prepared for the Cabinet, to be afterward submitted for the sanction of the Queen."

Finding that the threats of England were looked upon as so much brutum fulmen, Earl RUSSELL took lower ground, and made the grant of any material assistance to Denmark to depend on the concurrence of France and Russia. These Powers, however, refused that concurrence; and Earl RUSSELL's warlike intentions oozed out of his fingers' ends like Bob Acres' courage. England had nevertheless, as is apparent from the Danish Ambassador's dispatch, dated Feb. 11, 1864, promised unconditional aid if Schleswig was attacked.

"Recently, too, the Cabinet of London gave it to be understood at Frankfort that, in the case of an attack of Schleswig, Denmark would not be left alone in the contest."

Schleswig was attacked, and England made no sign.

The history of the operations in Western and Northern Germany in 1866 is clearly told, and forms an interesting supplement to Capt. HOZIER's history of the war. Sir A. MALET was living at the time on the scene of action—was personally acquainted with many of the actors in the campaign—and, though a civilian, shows in general considerable talent for describing and analyzing military operations.

For the political manoeuvres which preceded the outbreak of war, and the conduct of Count BISMARCK toward his inoffensive neighbors, we refer the reader to the book itself. As to the campaign, it was a strong illustration of the inefficiency of the Federal military organization. Other causes, however, equally contributed to failure. Speaking of the troops acting under orders of the Diet, Sir A. MALET says:

"When the Diet's decision, of June 14, called these troops into immediate activity, the faultiness of Federal military arrangement became instantly apparent, and it was manifested that a much longer term would be required to prepare the several contingents to take the field in such an efficient state of preparation as modern warfare demands. The assembling, and training of horses especially, was very imperfectly accomplished, and the cavalry, artillery and train were accordingly ill-provided, and their efficiency proportionately imperfect."

The force was divided into two armies; one under Prince ALEXANDER of Hesse, the other, consisting entirely of Bavarians, under the command of Prince CHARLES of Bavaria. The chief command of both armies was also vested in the latter Prince. The choice of a Commander-in-Chief was unfortunate. Prince CHARLES was old, slow, obstinate, and of no experience in modern warfare. The result was, that though far superior in numbers, he was everywhere worsted by the inferior Prussian forces. By his neglect to send aid to Hanover, moreover, he contributed in great measure to the surrender of the gallant contingent which that Kingdom had placed in the field. Another cause of Prussian success was the treachery or incapacity of Prince WILLIAM of Baden, who commanded the Baden division of the army of the Diet. At the commencement of the campaign he retired from Giessen without orders, thereby uncovering the left of Prince ALEXANDER's army and the City of Frankfort; later on, in the actions on the Tauber, he withdrew without orders, after a merely formal resistance, thereby causing the retreat of the army from the line of that river. Lastly, the next day he, without any cause declined to support a Bavarian division which sent urgent demands for assistance to him. The theory of treachery is strongly supported by a very significant passage in the book under review:

"The humbled Southern States of Germany, with the exception of Baden, addressed themselves to France, as a mediator between them and the conquering Power. Baden had good grounds for reliance on the family ties existing between the House of HOHENZOLLERN and the Grand-Ducal family, and for believing that their State would be leniently treated."

The staff of the Confederate Army does not appear to great advantage in the history of the present campaign. For this apparently the two chief Generals are not responsible. As well as other defects, it must be attributed to the vicious system of Federal military organization. Prince ALEXANDER of Hesse, in a published journal of the campaign, [illegible] "states with what unwillingness and misgiving he entered on the command assigned to him. The faulty equipment and diversity of organization of the various contingents composing the Eighth Army Corps, as well as the deficiencies of the Federal military constitution, by authority of which the Corps was assembled and himself intrusted with the command, are clearly set forth. The Prince was not even allowed to select the members of his personal staff, his aides-de-camp and every functionary of his army being named by the various military authorities of the States whose contingents were placed under his orders. There existed, besides, several varieties in the words of command, in their system of manoeuvring, in the calibre of small arms, in their artillery system. The whole body of the Eighth Corps presented an assemblage of troops from which excellent material might have been selected, but which would have needed far more time than was allowed to its chief to mold it into the homogeneity necessary for successful military action. No officer or man of the whole body, save of the Austrian division, had ever been in action, and it was twenty-six years since the corps had been assembled. What results could be hoped for under the conditions of such preparation [illegible]"

A useful warning is given to us in the foregoing passage, as well as in several others scattered over this book, which show that success in war can only be obtained by careful preparation in time of peace.

Among the most regrettable episodes of this war is the treatment of the free City of Frankfort by Gens. VON FALCKENSTEIN and MANTEUFFEL. In giving an account of this instance of Prussian brutality, Sir A. MALET relates that of which he, being on the spot, was personally cognizant. On less authority than this we should hesitate to accept the confirmation of the newspaper statements of the time. It would be painful to attempt a detail of the various acts of ill-treatment which Frankfort, which had been entered without opposition, suffered at the hands of the imitators of the ruffians of the Thirty Years' War. It is sufficient to say that Sir A. MALET amply confirms all that was stated at the time, and to mention merely that Gen. MANTEUFFEL threatened pillage and bombardment if £25,100,000 were not paid by the citizens within twenty-four hours. It is pleasant to be able to state that this exaction was ultimately remitted at the personal intercession of the kind-hearted Queen of Prussia.

In his chapter on the Prussian Army, the author tells us little which those who have studied military matters did not know before. The history of the progress and development of the Prussian military system is not, however, without interest to the general reader. The principal change effected in the system of SCHARNHORST is that by which the service in the reserve is extended from two to four years, and the forming of the Landwehr into a separate army, instead of placing it in division as formerly with the regular troops. With regard to the extension of the service in the reserve, Gen. VON MOLTKE gives the following weighty testimony in favor of thoroughly trained soldiers:

"On our side, we heard everywhere the cry, 'Where is the Captain? what said the Captain as to where we should go?' This instinct of hanging together under all circumstances cannot be drilled into a man; it must be the habit of his life."

The advantages of the localization of corps, which has been recommended for our own service, are urged in a passage which well merits the attention of Mr. CARDWELL:

"The highly valuable element which the French call esprit de corps, is nowhere better understood or maintained than in the Prussian Army. Each regiment is indeed localized, and has its own peculiar recruiting district, and its own Landwehr, wherein serve the time-expired men of the line regiments and of the Guard."

The system of calling up the reserve appears admirable, and may furnish a worthy example for us in the organization of our reserve forces:

"A telegraphic signal from head-quarters puts the whole machinery in operation at once. In the Landwehr offices of every village the summonses for assembly lie constantly ready, and have only to be distributed. Every individual attached to the commissariat, the hospitals, or field post-offices, or any other employ, in case of war, knows his destination beforehand, and only requires notice to present himself."

We will conclude this necessarily imperfect review of a valuable book by giving an extract which it would be, perhaps, well if our military authorities would reflect on:

"In squad and company drill and in gymnastics, which are carefully attended to, the subaltern officers and Captains invariably discharge duties left in the English Army to the under-officers. By this system, men and officers become more familiarized with each other, and this is immensely in favor of the Prussian system, in the wear and tear of actual service."

A number of lazy workmen, who won't work, make a habit of going about the streets of Providence, R. I., asking for employment from persons who have none to give. By this shrewd dodge they excite sympathy and procure money to spend at the public-houses.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A National Scandal—Will the United States Government Raise the Oneida?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On the 24th of January, 1870, the United States steamer *Oneida* was struck by the British mail steamer *Bombay*, and in fifteen minutes entirely disappeared. Four officers and fifty-seven enlisted men were saved; twenty officers and ninety-five men were lost. On the 5th of February Commander WILLIAMS' body was recovered, and buried with military and naval honors; the body of the carpenter, Mr. PIERCE, was also found, and Japanese divers went down and recovered a few trifles, and that was all.

After a while it was discovered that at low water one of the masts was visible, and the United States Minister, Mr. DE LONG, under date of Feb. 1, 1870, states: "I shall take immediate steps, in concert with the naval officers on this station, for the recovery of the public property."

Under date of Feb. 7, Rear-Admiral ROWAN, writing from his flag-ship, the *Delaware*, at Hong Kong, says: "I shall proceed immediately to Yokohama. I shall also attend to the recovery of the bodies from the wreck and the property, if divers can be found to undertake the work."

Here are two specific promises made by the two highest representatives of the United States in Japan, yet nearly eight months have elapsed and not a solitary step has been taken to recover the dead bodies of those heroes of the war and their personal effects, so dear to the fathers, mothers, wives, children and kindred they have left to mourn their untimely end. Must the adage ever be true that "Republics are notoriously ungrateful?" No strictures are here intended on the course of Admiral ROWAN or Minister DE LONG, but the trouble is this—the hands of our naval commanders are so tied at these distant stations that, unless they possess more than ordinary moral courage, they dare not go out of the strict letter of their duty, and our diplomatic representatives in the East have such miserable salaries that any independence of action, like the incurring of pecuniary obligation to enable them to sustain the national honor, would render them simply ridiculous, and would lead to the certain protest of any drafts drawn in the cause of humanity, even though the case was like the present one—an historic ship, worth, on a mere money basis, over half a million of dollars, and which can be raised to-day, if the Government of the United States will authorize that to be done.

The death of Admiral FARRAGUT has placed at the head of our navy the son of that old sea-hero of the *Essex*. Will not Admiral PORTER do something to soothe the sad hearts of those who have perhaps given their all to their country? Will not ROWAN take some steps to remove this national scandal? He is now at the Capital bearing the new honors of a Vice-Admiral. If PORTER and ROWAN will only move in this matter the *Oneida* can be raised. The gratitude of a great nation will live in song and story long after mere monuments of brass, or bronze, or stone, have disappeared beneath the relentless tooth of time. JASPER.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1870.

The Lincoln Statue at Union Square.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Before the workmen leave the Lincoln Monument, pray beseech the owner to turn the statue around facing the north, (like the Washington statue,) so that it can be seen by the world. Now, in order to be seen, a person must go down to Fourteenth-street, and even then if a number wished to see it a very small crowd would fill the sidewalk. If facing north it could be seen by multitudes going up or down the square, or both, and from the park as well. Its present position is an intense failure. S. T. Q.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 17, 1870.

St. Matthew's Church, Jersey City.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your issue of Sept. 12 contains a long account of the churches in your neighboring city, but your reporter's notes in reference to St. Matthew's Church are somewhat defective. As it is well to preserve the history of a parish which, although within less than two miles from the wealthy parishes of New-York, struggled for existence for eighteen years, I send you the following, culled from the journals of the New-Jersey Diocesan Conventions:

Rev. JOSEPH WILLARD, rector of Trinity Church, Newark, visited the "City of Jersey" on Sunday, the 21st day of August, 1808, "performed divine service and preached there; it being the first time that any clergyman of our Church had ever officiated at that place." "By the highly laudable exertions of HARRY CALDWELL, Esq., Major DAVID HUNT, PHILIP WILLIAMS, Esq., and a few other gentlemen, divine service was continued occasionally, from that time till the 8th day of December following," when St. Matthew's Church was duly organized. In the month of March, 1809, Mr. WILLARD again visited the place, and in that year the parish was admitted into the Convention, and "was partially supplied by Rev. EDMUND D. BARRY, of New-York." In 1811, Mr. BARRY reported, through Rev. Mr. RUDD, of Elizabethtown, that "though the congregation is small, and has many difficulties and much opposition to contend with, yet it has, with a becoming zeal, supported its infant establishment, and provided a convenient building for the performance of divine service."

In the years 1812–13–14 no report was made. In 1815 Mr. BARRY stated that "in consequence of an agreement entered into with the Presbyterian congregation in Jersey, the service of our church was performed only on every other Sunday. Circumstances rendered this arrangement necessary." In 1817 Bishop CROES, (not CROSS,) who had been consecrated in 1815 the first Bishop in New-Jersey, reported to the Convention that Mr. BARRY had removed to the Diocese of Maryland, and in 1818 that "licenses had been granted to JOHN GRIGG and WILLIAM RICHMOND, candidates for orders in New-York, to officiate in St. Matthew's." From 1819 to 1821 no report. In October, 1821, the Bishop visited the Parish, and in the following year reported that he had been informed that St. Matthew's was regularly supplied on every second Sunday by Rev. CAVE JONES, of New-York. He visited the church again in October, 1822, when it was probably vacant. In 1824 Rev. E. D. BARRY, who was now a D. D., had returned to New-York, and the Bishop stated that he would shortly, at his request, "afford some services to the church in the City of Jersey." In 1826 Dr. BARRY reported that the number of families professing themselves Episcopalians was about twenty, and of communicants about ten, and that the "church, from a variety of causes, had, since he relinquished the charge of it in 1816, become very much reduced, indeed, almost extinct." "Now, however," he said, "the prospects are more cheering. The blessing of the Most High seems thus far to have attended my humble labors in this small portion of the Lord's vineyard." In 1827, "the prospects of the congregation continue to be encouraging." "Hitherto the means used to frustrate our endeavor in the cause of truth and sound principle appear to have been overruled in our favor." In August, 1827, Bishop CROES visited the parish, and afterward reported thus to the Convention: "This church, from the very low state to which it has been reduced in consequence of deaths and removals, has, within the last two years, under the blessing of God, exceedingly improved, and promises to be permanent." In 1828, Dr. BARRY reported that in consequence of the laudable exertions of the congregation, aided by some benevolent friends in the City of New-York, they had "secured the exclusive right to worship in the only place which for many years had been used for this purpose in the City of Jersey. This building (he observed) has lately been fitted up in a neat and handsome manner. Divine worship is performed statedly twice every Sunday," &c. The number of families was about thirty.

It was mentioned in the TIMES that Dr. BARRY was the preceptor of Bishop CROES, as well as of Bishop DOANE, and others; but this was a mistake. JOHN CROES, afterward Bishop, received Deacon's orders in 1790. Mr. BARRY did not come to this country until several years later. E. B. C.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 15, 1870.

Where Should American Sympathy be in the Present Posture of the Franco-Prussian Struggle.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Are we to have another coalition, or rather another conspiracy of monarchs against republican aspirations like the one against the French Republic in 1792? The late action of the King of Prussia, in refusing to recognize the *de facto* Government of France, and the utterances of the official *Journal de St. Petersburg*, as given in the TIMES of yesterday, Sept. 12, would seem to point that way. The overshadowing position to which Prussia has suddenly attained seems far less formidable to sister monarchies than a great Republic of so warlike and intelligent a people as that of the French at their very doors. Among the extraordinary political, social and religious phenomena of this nineteenth century, the most prolific in wonderful results in every intellectual department, in the traditions of mankind, none are more so, from their contrasts with the past, than the attempt of the moment to bring before the tribunal of public opinion the doctrines of the divine right of kings on the one hand, and that of papal infallibility on the other. One the counterpart of the other, and neither more than a mere *brutum fulmen*, but when they go hand in hand. For each overrides every other consideration, and it would be no incongruous sight, as resulting from the two, to see the head of the Church of Rome walking arm in arm, for mutual support, with the head of Protestant Germany, WILLIAM I. of Prussia.

As Americans—at least such of us as can estimate the value of the term American citizenship—there cannot be, or certainly ought not to be, any question as to where our political sympathies should lie, when the struggle now going forward becomes one between Prussia as a monarchy and France as a republic, particularly if the contest is to be narrowed to one between the two political systems represented in it. So long as the war on the part of Prussia was against Cæsarism, as represented by NAPOLEON III., few thoughtful men could do otherwise than wish success to the Prussian arms, as the representative of a higher order of civil and religious liberty than its opponent. It was difficult, in such a conjuncture of things to separate the French people from their ruler, who seemed as eager as he "to try conclusions" with Prussia; for whatever was aggressive in his acts was applauded, apparently, to the echo by them. As to the House of HOHENZOLLERN, as one of the TIMES correspondents, the very intelligent CARL BENSON, recalled in it a few days ago, there is nothing in its past history to enlist American sympathy. Its whole course has been aggressive, and marked with as unscrupulous rapacity as that of the BONAPARTES, whenever stimulated by the lust of conquest. That the Prussian monarchy has always been on good terms with our own Republic, and that the two have advocated the same international objects, is creditable to each, as showing an enlightened public interest; and that this feeling of mutual good will should be cherished, and its bonds drawn the closer, from the large accessions to our masses of naturalized citizens from the Prussian States, is but due to this state of things. But this should not blind us to that broader view of the interests of humanity which this Franco-Prussian struggle has opened out, nor divert us from all the moral influence we can throw on the side that advocates the broadest liberty.

If the King of Prussia has taken the position of refusing to recognize in any way the present *de facto* Government, he will have given rise to a diplomatic problem of no easy solution. With NAPOLEON III. in the keeping of Prussia, the late Regent of the late Empire a fugitive on foreign territory, the late Cabinet thrust out of doors, the whole of France virtually under martial law, and the armed force of the country receiving from the present temporary Government its orders, and obeying them, it is no easy matter to see to what quarter the King can turn in those numberless questions of daily recurrence between armies during active hostilities, and which must be settled by some recognized parties on each side. M.

WEST POINT, Tuesday, Sept. 13, 1870.

ART IN THE WEST.

Opening of a New Art Gallery at Chicago—The Pictures on View, &c.

From the Chicago Tribune, Sept. 12.

It is another proof of the onward progress of art in this city, the numerous art galleries, both public and private, which are constantly being thrown open to the public. Last evening, another inauguration of a free gallery of paintings took place at the extensive picture-rooms of NOBLE & Co., No. 150 State-street. The gallery is situated at the rear of the ware-rooms, and has been constructed with a special view to the favorable exhibition of paintings. It is commodious, convenient of access, and excellently lighted by a skylight in the day time, and numerous powerful reflections at night. The walls are tinted a deep maroon color, and the general arrangement is such as cannot fail to set off pictures to the best advantage.

There was a large gathering of connoisseurs present last evening, and the collection of paintings warranted the visit. Our own artists have scarcely ever been represented better or more numerously. Mr. BIGELOW, who is making rapid strides to a leading position in landscape painting, had four landscapes on exhibition, painted in his best manner. The sentiment of his pictures is admirable, and there is a grace and beauty of composition in them, moreover, which cannot but prove pleasing to every one who admires the poetical in landscapes. His handling, also, is singularly graceful and delicate, especially in water and foliage. We are glad to know that this excellent artist, whose retiracy keeps him too much in the background, is making himself well and favorably known by the intrinsic merit of his work. Mr. ELKINS also has several Colorado landscapes and some fine compositions on exhibition, which are smaller than he usually paints, but show so much improvement upon his larger works of last year as well nigh to suggest that he confine himself to small canvases. The absentees, GOOKINS and SHIRLAW, are numerously represented, the former by some of his pretty fairy sketches, and the latter by his character works, one of which, "The Old Veteran of '76," is a charming piece of figure painting, not only in drawing, in which Mr. SHIRLAW always excels, but also in colors. There are two other absentees also represented—BAIRD, now in Paris, has a little sheep-piece, and LAURITZ HOLST, our talented young marine artist, now in Norway, by a composition of river and woodland, which is very poetical in feeling, although not so spirited as some of his marines. REED, JR., has a fruit-piece of apples, peaches, grapes and pears, one of his old works; WALLIS, his "Ancient Carthage," "Moonlight on the Coast of Cornwall," and "Maid of the Mist," which are striking in color but rather scenic in treatment; PAUL BROWN, two of his old marines, which hardly do him justice; FORD, by two of his characteristic landscapes; PHILLIPS, by three of his best portraits which speak for themselves; CLIFFORD, by five or six cabinet-size and half-length portraits, which are very good likenesses; and PEBBLES, by a very fine portrait of JOHN B. TURNER, Esq. Mr. PEBBLES, although quite an amateur in painting, is beginning to handle his colors like a professional, and bids fair to become one of our best portrait-painters.

Among the notable pictures from abroad are the following: HUNTINGTON'S "Mount Chocorua," one of the finest views of mountain scenery ever exhibited here. We have recently written our impressions concerning this grand work, and renew the hope we expressed at that time that it will not be allowed to leave the city. Also, STARLING'S "Beggar Girl;" a river scene by WM. AMBROSE, in which there is a very good effect of light upon water, although the remainder of the picture is hard; "The New Baby," a very pretty genre painting by HALLWIG, after KRAUS; one of SONNTAG'S characteristic works; an exquisite Italian composition by JASPER LAWMAN; WILLIAM HART'S Hudson view "Near Yonkers," which is a perfect page out of nature; "Below Silver Cascade," by STANLEY, the Indian painter; WILLIS'S well-known English village landscape, and a landscape by JUNIUS R. SLOAN, formerly of this city, which is the finest of his works we have yet seen. It is full of poetry—a quiet little stream in the middle distance, some bright bits of Autumn foliage, a [illegible], grassy foreground, and the hazy blue of distant hills. In his particular style of painting, in expressing quiet landscape and the repose of nature, we know of no artist who can excel Mr. SLOAN. Since he left Chicago, where he was entirely ignored, and went to New-York, he has gained a wide reputation, as we expected and predicted when he left. It is not too much to say that it will not be long before he will have a national reputation.

We are informed that it is the intention of Messrs. NOBLE & Co. to keep their elegant and cozy little gallery supplied with fresh works of art, and to make it a desirable place of art for all art connoisseurs. Considering the unfavorable season of the year, and the difficulty of procuring pictures at this time, the exhibition last evening was an excellent one, and we have no doubt that the well-known energy of the gentlemen having it in charge will make the gallery a favorite one. The artists themselves, also, are to be congratulated, for the opening of every art room tends to help them, and to give a new impetus to the public patronage of their profession; and doubly to be congratulated when so much good taste is manifested as in the present instance.

The Fires in Canada—A Word of Advice.

The Montreal *Times* of the 16th inst. says:

"We have heard further particulars of the great fires around Ottawa from parties who have traversed some of the townships in which they prevailed, and they are still more deplorable than former reports. It appears that in considerable stretches of country where the soil was light and chiefly composed of vegetable mold and roots of trees and plants, it has been all burned off and left nothing but stones, so that the farms must be deserted. Where the soil was thus burned away, also the trees, which were only partially injured by fire, have in many cases fallen for want of soil to hold their roots. There is not, so far as we can learn, much valuable lumber destroyed, as the settled country in which the fires prevailed were pretty well 'lumbered out.' The feeling in favor of fencing in the cattle, and leaving cultivated land unfenced is, we hope, extending. Fences not only cost a good deal for rails and labor, but they occupy a considerable percentage of the farm with nurseries of weeds, and, above all, they are communicating lines for fire to run along.

There is no question that the sensible way is to fence in cattle with, it may be a field for exercise and permanent pasture, and feed them with whatever more they require. This is the plan adopted on the continent of Europe and is by far the most advantageous. A simple law against cattle roaming at large would accomplish the desirable object throughout the Province in which it was enacted; and Quebec needs it fully as much as Ontario."

CURRENT NOTES.

A woman in Missouri has recovered from the bite of a rattlesnake, although the injured limb was swollen to three times its natural size.

POORE ROBBIN is the editor and proprietor of one of our neatest exchanges. Not a bad name to pick up crumbs with.

A drunken man at the Omaha Hotel was choked to death, last week, at the dinner-table, while attempting to swallow a piece of beef. His wife almost died of shame and sorrow.

An old, and at one time highly respected citizen of St. Louis, recently fell into the river, and was drowned, while in state of intoxication. He had been a drunkard for years.

ANNA ROBBINS, of Cincinnati, Ohio, attempted to destroy the life of her husband, last week, by placing some poison in his cup. She was arrested and locked up.

Some idea of the value of real estate in California may be had from the fact that the value of the property in one county (Stockton) is estimated at $20,000,000.

A new petroleum well was recently struck on the old road between Plumer and Oil City, Penn. It has already begun to yield from forty to fifty barrels daily.

The connection between the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac, and the Richmond and Danville Railroads, has been availed of since the first of the current month.

Petersburg, Va., has had her first mixed jury of whites and blacks. The Sheriff took care to have colored men upon the grand as well as the petit jury. The sight was novel, but they seemed to get along pretty well together.

An attempt was recently made to burn the new Episcopal Church at Somerville, Mass. Two barrels of shavings were placed in the vestry-room for that purpose, but the scheme was discovered before serious harm could be done.

A young man of Rochester, who had acted the part of a bad son to a good mother, believed he made some atonement to society for his ingratitude by cutting his throat with a razor last week.

At a recent sale of farm property in Adair County, Kentucky, twenty sucking calves were sold at $24 each. In the same county, singular enough to say, young pigs have only brought from seven to nine cents each.

Kerosene has claimed another victim in this State. A boy of thirteen, named NAPOLEON BERNARD, died a few days ago at Troy from the effects of injuries sustained by the explosion of a lamp.

The people of Alton, Ill., are in great terror from the suspicion that a cave in the neighborhood of the city is a rendezvous for thieves and murderers. Several mysterious robberies have already been committed.

Chicago has a magnetic well, the water from which is said to be a sure cure for every ill that flesh is heir to. It runs from the spring at the rate of a barrel per minute. Casks of it will be soon sent East for trial.

Rev. J. M. BAILEY, Methodist minister of Beverly, Mass., has been found guilty of misappropriating the building funds of his church, and suspended from the pastorate. He will be tried by the New-England Conference next Spring.

JOHN L. SHERMAN, an overseer on the railroad at Ames, Ill., was shot and killed, last week, by an indignant husband named O'HARA, who claimed to have settled a score of long standing.

A somewhat antiquated lothario at Evansville, Ind., has made himself the object of a woman's revenge, and she has just commenced an action against him for breach of promise, damages being laid at $100,000.

Four young ladies of Vallonia, Ind., daughters of a Mr. CROSS, made themselves famous, last week, by beating, in a most unmerciful manner, a young man who had carried his joke to the extent of inserting in their father's sale bill that they, too, would be sold by auction.

A question of veracity has arisen between the Hartford *Times* and the Water Commissioners of that city. The *Times* insists that quantities of dead fish have been expelled from the pipes, and the Commissioners say it is not so. Who's to decide.

The coolies taken to work on a railroad in Texas, a short time since, have not been successful. After an ineffectual attempt to compete with the brawny sons of the Emerald Isle, they were compelled to give up and engage in cotton picking.

A decree of divorce was recently granted at Sacramento, Cal., in the case of a Mrs. JANE HORNBLOWER, against her husband, FIRM HORNBLOWER. The parties had previously agreed, between themselves, to share a large amount of property.

JOHN CONNERS, a mild-spoken citizen of Janesville, Wis., believes that wives will not be dutiful unless they are occasionally whipped. To such an extent has he carried out the idea upon his own wife, that the poor woman recently threw herself into a cistern three times in succession to destroy her life.

Mayor LOVE, of Steubenville, Penn., finding that a neighbor had been made the victim of highway robbers, installed himself into office as a detective last week, and started to Pittsburg with the view of arresting the miscreants. He has undertaken the duty without fee or reward. It is purely a labor of "love."

The differences of the colored soldiers at Cincinnati, Ohio, culminated last week in a rough and tumble fight between the Captain and Lieutenant. They "had it out" in presence of the Major, who sat in his dry-goods store looking on quite complacently from an empty box. It is thought that the battalion will be disbanded.

Prize fighting is still indulged in at St. Louis, Mo. One of the newspapers of that city says that the "cast-iron man," whoever he may be, and a "tough" bar-keeper fought three rounds last week, and that the "tough" man was the victor. The cast-iron gentleman, like Herbert Packet, threw up the sponge himself, in token of defeat.

The carelessness of druggists in making up prescriptions has twice resulted fatally in Connecticut, within a few weeks. While the Milford case is still fresh in the memory of our readers, a young girl at Bridgeport has been poisoned by a dose of morphine sulphate, given instead of quinine. There is really no excuse for such mistakes.

Three young and beautiful ladies, of Worcester, Mass., recently promenaded the main thoroughfare in the dusk of evening, puffing tiny cigars. Their efforts provoked a mixture of surprise, admiration and disgust. Under the circumstances the Worcester *Gazette* seems justified in putting the question, "To what are we coming?"

It is said that none of the reports appearing in the different newspapers of New-Hampshire have given a correct statement of the suit in favor of the Monadnock Railroad Company against the town of Peterborough for a gratuity of $60,000. The case has been left open for further evidence.

The citizens of Mount Carroll, Ill., recently took a novel way of manifesting their disapproval of the conduct of a man named HOLMES, who is said to have shamefully treated his son's widow. A public meeting was held, speeches delivered, and a resolution passed declaring that he (HOLMES) had shown himself unfit to be recognized as a citizen, and should be "spurned and treated accordingly."

Cohoes, a suburb of Troy, often manages to outdo its parent in the matter of scandals. The latest achievement, in a sensational sense, is based on the elopement of a married lady with a married man. The false fair one took away with her [illegible] of her husband's savings, for which offense he promises never to forgive or forget her.

LOVE AND MURDER.

The Greene-Street Tragedy—Inquest by Coroner Keenan—Testimony of the Bar-Keeper and others—The Verdict.

Coroner KEENAN yesterday held an inquest at the City Hall in the case of BELLA HOUSEHADE, who was shot by WM. MARSH, at No. 161 Greene-street, on the 8th inst. There were very few present. Three of the girls who were detained as witnesses were present. They were very young, and one of them evinced much sorrow for the position in which she found herself.

MICHAEL B. PHILIPS was called, and testified: I reside at No. 161 Greene-street, and was bar-tender for deceased, who kept the house; the affair happened last Friday week between ten and eleven o'clock that night; I was in the bar-room; a gentleman friend of MARSH'S had asked for a small bottle of wine; the deceased and two or three girls were there; I went to a closet to get the bottle of wine; MARSH, who had been out in the yard, came in and put his hand on deceased's shoulder, and said, "BELLA, are you doing that?" She answered, "No, your gentleman friend is." MARSH pushed the man, whose name is GULICK, aside and got between him and the girl and stood close to her; then he put his hand behind him and drew out his pocket-handkerchief, I thought; I heard a shot immediately, but did not see it fired; then I heard a second almost a second after; I looked and saw him put the pistol to his forehead and shoot himself; he fell on the bar-room floor, and I ran out, and seeing an officer coming in, told him this man had shot the woman; I first saw MARSH that day about ten o'clock A. M.; he used to visit frequently while deceased kept the house, during a period extending over eight weeks; he came the morning of the day of the tragedy, at about ten o'clock, with two friends; they left about seven P. M., and returned separately between nine and ten in the evening; deceased came in last, and alone; he sat in the yard for some time; he had been drinking wine nearly all day; I never knew of anything unpleasant, either from jealousy or other causes, existing between deceased and MARSH.

HENRY B. GULICK was next called and testified: I reside at Willett's Point, and am an artificer in Company C; MARSH was an artificer of Company B, and also a post messenger; on Friday, Sept. 9, we started from the Point, MARSH, SLICKER and myself, at an early hour; SLICKER and I came down in the train and met MARSH, who came by the boat about eleven o'clock, on the corner of Greene and Houston streets, at the Army Building; we went out to have a jolly time together; we took a hack and went to Florence's saloon, thence to the St. Nicholas; I left them and went off to several places and, returning, met the other boys at No. 161 Greene-street at two o'clock P.M.; we stayed there until past seven o'clock; we returned to Florence's again, thence to BROWN'S faro-bank, on Broadway, coming back to No. 161 Greene-street between nine and ten o'clock; MARSH, who had left us during the evening, met us. [illegible] went upstairs, pulled off my coat and shoes, and ordered some wine in the bar-room; that was about ten o'clock; I stepped out of the room into the hallway, and while there heard two shots fired; one of the girls said he had shot BELLA; there was such a screaming and noise going on that I didn't hear the third; deceased told me, in the afternoon, when I met him upstairs, that he had invested [illegible] dollars in this business, and that he had been informed by a friend that BELLA was trying to [illegible] of the whole of it; he said, "I am done with her now, and would shoot her;" I told him I didn't suppose he would shoot anybody; I don't know where he got the pistol.

LIZZIE STEPHENS, of Newark, N. J., testified: I live at No. 161 Greene-street; I had gone there that afternoon for the first time; I didn't know MARSH, but I saw him sitting in Miss BELLA'S room in the afternoon; I was down stairs in the evening and saw MARSH come into the parlor about half-past nine; there were three other girls there; we afterward went to the bar to have some wine; MARSH entered, and asked BELLA what she was doing; she answered as stated by former witness; he drew something from his pocket slowly and the next thing I knew, he shot her in the abdomen; I didn't see any pistol at all; I ran upstairs after I saw her fall and told another girl that MARSH had shot BELLA; I heard two more shots as I was going upstairs; I do not know why he shot her; when I came down again I saw MARSH lying on the floor and BELLA being carried up to her room.

Capt. J. MCDONALD testified that on the night in question, because of information received at [illegible], at the Eighth Precinct Station-house, he went to No. 161 Greene-street, where he found BELLA lying on the sofa in the front parlor and MARSH on the floor; both were suffering from pistol-shot wounds; she told him MARSH had shot her, and he acknowledged having done so, without assigning any reason for the action; the Captain ordered him under arrest, while at the station-house MARSH expressed great sorrow for what he had done, saying that it was too bad a man like him, who had served so long in the army and had been wounded seven times on the field of battle, should have shot a prostitute and attempted to take his own life. He only regret being his failure to take his own life.

This ended the examination of witnesses, and Dr. WOOSTER BEACH read the statement of J. C. MORTON, M. D., of No. 80 West Houston-street, who was summoned to attend BELLA, on the night of the shooting. On the 16th he made a post-mortem examination of the body, in connection with Dr. JOSEPH CUSHMAN, and found that death had been caused by exhaustion from secondary hemorrhage—the result of a pistol-shot wound in the abdomen. The case was then left with the jury, who rendered a verdict that deceased came to her death by a pistol-shot wound, at the hands of WILLIAM MARSH. He now lies dangerously ill at the Penitentiary Hospital. LIZZIE STEPHENS and another girl were sent to the House of Detention, to await the result of his injuries.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Arrests for Street Robberies—Burglaries—Sudden Deaths.

At an early hour, yesterday morning, Officer RAE, of the Fifteenth Precinct, arrested PATRICK GOUGH at KRUMEL'S saloon in Bleecker-street, upon a charge of highway robbery on the 6th of June last. About 1 o'clock in the morning GOUGH, with two others, waylaid DAVID H. HEDDEN, of No. 6 Varick-place, in front of No. 1 Carroll-place, and knocking him down, robbed him of a watch and chain worth $50. HEDDEN did not see the face of either of his assailants, and was unable to give a description of either of them; but Detective RIDLEY, of the Fifteenth Precinct, taking the case in charge, soon obtained positive evidence that it was GOUGH that committed the crime, and the other two were spectators rather than participants. GOUGH immediately fled from the City, to which he did not return until Saturday evening, and then came only to find he had not been forgotten, as he was pounced upon and arrested within six hours of his arrival. He was arraigned yesterday, before Justice COX, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and remanded.

JOHN REILLEY was arrested at a late hour Saturday night, by Officer THOMAS REILLEY, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, charged with being one of the three persons who assaulted JOSEPH P. HURD, of No. 726 Hudson-street, knocking him down, and robbing him of a silver watch and $11 in money. The prisoner was committed by Justice COX, of the Jefferson Market Police Court.

JOHN LIPPAN, alias Wilson, of No. 321 East Twenty-second-street, was brought up at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Justice SCOTT, on a charge of breaking into the store of JAMES QUINN, No. 380 Second-avenue, and attempting to steal from the safe $250. The prisoner was detected in the commission of the offense, and was held to answer.

RICHARD COFFEN, proprietor of a house on the corner of Broadway and Thirtieth-street, yesterday, in the Yorkville Police Court, charged EDWARD SMITH, alias Joseph Quinlan, of robbing him of his watch and chain, of the value of $150, in his own house, on Saturday night. SMITH, alias Quinlan, went into COFFEN'S with a girl named JENNIE GARDEN, and when coming out, seeing COFFEN sleeping in a chair in the hallway, committed the offense complained of. The girl returned to the house immediately after and gave information that led to SMITH'S arrest. He acknowledged his guilt, and was committed to answer.

THOMAS BUTLER was yesterday morning, in the Yorkville Police Court, held in $500 by Justice COULTER for committing an assault upon and biting the finger of AARON P. ODELL, of No. 843 Sixth-avenue, a conductor on car No. 18 of the Sixth-avenue line. A dispute arose about the fare and a fight ensued, during which ODELL was badly beaten.

What is to be the Motive Power on the Elevated Railway? Experiments with Ransom's Pneumatic Engine.

When it was proposed to construct the elevated railroad in Greenwich-street, it was agreed that an endless wire-rope carrying "trucks," at equal distances, which, by contact with "buffers" placed beneath the car, acted as propellers, should be the motive power whereby the transit of passengers was to be made. Repeated experiments, made after the roadway was constructed, proved, however, that this means of operating the cars was impracticable. The amount of power necessary to carry a rope of this character, was almost, if not quite, equal to that requisite for propelling the car itself, if directly applied, allowing the latter, when filled with passengers, to weigh about eight tons, as was the estimate. Hence, those interested in the success of the road have been, since then, casting about to find some motor surer in its traction power, and one where the power could be directly applied to the car to be moved. Mr. LOUIS RANSOM, of Lansingburg, N. J., an inventor of reputation, conceived the idea of driving the car by compressed air, and for this purpose he invented a pneumatic engine, which has since been put upon the road, and a trial trip of which was made a few days ago with perfect success. Mr. RANSOM'S engine is capable of making from thirty to fifty miles per hour, with a loaded car attached; or, in other words, it can make the run from the Battery to Thirtieth street in about seven minutes time. This engine is in reality a double one, having two cylinders of equal proportions and movement, working laterally, though they might, with equal propriety, be set up in a perpendicular position, if required. The diameter of these is three inches, and the stroke of piston fourteen inches—a slim cylinder being employed in order that advantage may be taken of the expansion of the air. All the valves on these engines are in the cylinder heads, instead of being on the body of the engines themselves, and are of the kind known as "puppet valves." Their position prevents any waste of power whatever. The "cut-off" arrangement is also Mr. RANSOM'S invention. It works automatically, and with absolute surety, being regularly moved by a "cam," which revolves with perfect freedom on the valve gearing. The exhaust-pipe is also inserted in the cylinder head, and is moved laterally in and out of the cylinder by a small lever at the under edge with such exactness that ample freedom of escape is afforded for all the air which has done duty as a motor. The induction pipe is at the rear of the car, and has branch pipes leading off in opposite directions, and conveying air to the receivers, or reservoirs, one of which is placed on either side of the car. These, tested originally to stand a strain of 3,000 pounds to the square inch, easily and safely carry all the atmospheric pressure necessary to be used—4,100 pounds, or 70 atmospheres, to the square inch. They are 18 inches in diameter and 8 feet in length. They can easily carry 3,000,000 inches of air, amply sufficient for running purposes; the expenditure of air in the traction of an ordinary car being estimated at about 250,000 inches per mile. The under side of any car, can, however, be so fitted up, without infringing in the least on any room available for passengers, as to have a reservoir of 6,000,000 inches of air to draw upon, or enough to run for twenty-four miles. By a simple arrangement within the control of the engineer, the atmospheric pressure is always kept at the same relative standard, even when the continuous working of the engine reduces the quantity of air in the receivers; and thus the equal speed of the engine is maintained until the whole amount of air with which the receivers have been charged is exhausted. A conducting pipe leads the exhaust into a muffler, which may be put in any portion of the engine-car where it is most convenient, so that there is no noise whatever accompanying the working of the engine. This motor is also applicable to street-cars, and, in addition to its other advantages, affords facilities whereby a car may be ventilated by means of the exhausted air.

High-Handed Outrage in Brooklyn.

An outrage and robbery were perpetrated about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, by five ruffians on the person of SARAH ANN SPARKS, aged thirty-eight years, on Fulton-street, between Main and Water streets. She had, it appears, just arrived from New-York in company with her nephew, who had left her waiting for a short time in the place indicated. The assailants knocked her down at once, and then, while some held her mouth, the others stole from her pocket five English sovereigns. After this one of the ruffians, named MCELDUFF, committed the outrage referred to. Having accomplished their object, the assailants ran off. In a few minutes after, however, Sergt. CLANCY and Officer CORMAN arrived on the spot, and having ascertained the facts mentioned, started in pursuit of the ruffians, whom they succeeded shortly afterward in arresting in one of the low resorts on Water-street. The names they gave were Joseph Brower, James Malloy, James Regan, Edward McEldiff and John McCord.

The Police and Fire Departments of Philadelphia—Another Message from Mayor Fox.

Mayor FOX, in a special message to the Philadelphia Common Council, yesterday, says:

"I earnestly recommend to you the immediate increase of the Police force, and the adoption of such measures for their action, discipline and efficiency as you may deem expedient and necessary. No time should be lost in maturing this important measure. The Summer has left us, and the season is approaching when vigilance and protection are most needed. It is in the Winter time particularly that the idle and depraved, who always abound in large cities, are more active in preying upon the community, added to whom and following in the wake of an excellent and industrious emigration, there are often to be found bad men of dissolute habits, and to whom crimes of the most atrocious character are not unfamiliar, who, being too well known in their own countries, seek our shores to afflict us by their depredations also; and it is to be feared that the number of these will be greatly increased by the termination of the present European war. These, and other like features, are in front of us, and we should be prepared to meet them. Unbolted yard-gates and open doors and windows of stores and dwellings, through the dark hours of the night, as has hitherto been reported by the officers, should no longer happen. Our citizens must add their own precautions to the efforts you will make through an adequate and efficient Police force, and then the community will enjoy a better protection than they have had for a long time past. In short, whatever you may do, having a tendency to preserve the public peace, to give increased protection to life and property, and to bring to summary and condign punishment the perpetrators of crime, will have my prompt sanction and co-operation. I again recommend to you, as I have more than once already done, that there shall be a change in the mode of electing the engineers of the Fire Department. It is an anomaly in our system of government that public officers whose duties are prescribed by law, who are subject only to public control, and who are paid out of the public treasury, shall be elected by the members of private associations. The past has shown that the mode of choice is unsatisfactory. The engineers too often consider themselves the representatives of those who elect them, and on whom they depend for re-election and continuance in office. This change alone will effect much good. The power already vested in the engineers is sufficient, if wisely and impartially used, and when their governing officers are chosen by the municipal authorities or by the people, the outbreaks which have characterized our Fire Department, (and which, I regret to say, have occurred since you last met) will no longer take place. Under such a regulation the Fire Department can be an efficient auxiliary of the Police, while under its present phase it has too often called the aggressive duties of the latter department into requisition. These things, gentlemen, ought to command your immediate attention, bearing, as they do, directly upon the peace and character of our city, and the safety and comfort of its inhabitants."

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, P. J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 o'clock.

The third Monday motion calendar. Preferred causes only will be taken up.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Curtis, J.—Calendar called at 10 o'clock.

Nos.		Nos.	
1818	Prentis vs. Mack.	1863	Smith vs. Raub.
1801	Kraft vs. George.	1866	Cohen vs. Frankenheimer.
1879	Studdenick vs. [illegible] heimer.	1864	Hatzel vs. Barr.
1880	Studdeford vs. Nut. [illegible]	1891	Schultz vs. Hart[illegible]
1884	Rommel vs. Seig[illegible]	1902	Mowry vs. Nestler.
1882	Klehisch vs. Hayde.	1897	Voelcker vs. Brewster.
1949	Chamberlain vs. Birdsall.	1898	Wellman vs. Fuller.
1949	Rosenfeld vs. Grosser.	1999	McArthur vs. Vosi.
1905	Heyman vs. Hecht.	2000	Wines vs. Schlesier.
1904	McGaw vs. Gring.	2002	Ostman vs. South Brooklyn and Park R. R. Co.

Part II.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Calendar called at 11 o'clock A. M.

1777	Keller vs. Regs.	1988	Icker vs. Gardner.
1964	Frank vs. Burns.	1989	Vogel vs. Davies.
1965	Uthoff vs. Koch.	1989	Vogel vs. Davies.
1966	Frank vs. Mohl.	1990	Gage vs. Marsh.
1967	Sayres vs. Lloyd.	1991	Mackey vs. Shengood.
1968	Levy vs. Freshman.	1992	Harris vs. Shroeder.
1772	Lynch vs. Church.	1993	Schweizer vs. Schell.
1979	Gilbert vs. Rochester Linen Collar Co.	1994	Bens vs. Getsell.
1980	Wirchmann vs. Egert.	1995	Colby vs. Brannan.
1981	Baer vs. Berg.	1996	Curry vs. Nicolson Pavement Co.
1982	Powers vs. O'Donnell.		

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
1	The People vs. Pat. Kelly; rape.	6	The People vs. Mary A. Burns and Sarah A. Stewart; grand larceny.
2	The People vs. Samuel H. Lake; burglary.	7	The People vs. John Bloomfield; grand larceny.
3	The People vs. John Hewson and Mary Ann Wilson; burglary.	8	The People vs. John Bradley; grand larceny.
4	The People vs. Rowland R. West, Henry Gallivay and Charles C. Prescott; false pretenses.	9	The People vs. J. Cross Nelson and Edward H. Fargo; grand larceny.
5	The People vs. Louis Van Brien and Josiah S. Ferris; burglary.	10	The People vs. Edmond M. Hoesel; receiving stolen goods.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT CHAMBERS, SEPT. 17.

By Presiding Justice Ingraham.

Fisk, Jr., vs. The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company.—Motion denied; costs to abide the event.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Sept. 17.

FIRST BOARD.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]

MONDAY, Sept. 19—A. M.

The general Trade of the past week was active in nearly all departments. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce ran up to nearly four and a half millions in value. This was the only department previously marked by some tameness in the business of the season. The Export of Specie of all descriptions, on the other hand, fell to $310,000, and of this only $118,000 was in American Gold Coin. The Banks have fallen to a comparatively low average in Gold, owing to the continued activity in the Customs demand, which, from the prevailing spirit in the Foreign Merchandise markets, is likely to continue for several weeks to come. Of the $99,000,000 Gold reported in all the Treasury Offices on Saturday, the Government owned $78,000,000, leaving only $21,000,000 Gold Certificates in the hands of the Banks and Importers. Since this report from Washington, the New-York Office has charged off $4,000,000 of these Certificates, and the New-York Banks now hold only about $14,000,000 in certificates and about $2,500,000 in actual Coin—the whole present average being $16,513,151. With weekly Customs averaging three and a half millions paid into the New-York Treasury Office, and nearly half as much more at the out ports, including the Pacific coast, while only $1,000,000 is being sold out of the Treasury, it is easy to see that our Banks are in a speedy way to be brought below the "panic" average of last September, unless the Secretary, on his return to Washington this week, should review his present policy. The case threatens to be greatly aggravated for the banking movement later in the season by the heavy sums of Greenback Notes and other Currency held in reserve by the Treasury, and now amounting to $34,375,000; but as some slight signs have been made in the last few days by the Assistant Secretary, of reducing this balance by extra purchases of United States 5-20s, there is a fair prospect that the mischief to the trading public may be averted. Outside of all considerations affecting the Money market, the Government might save five millions per annum in the way of interest, if the Gold and Greenbacks, now held as ornamental rather than useful hoards in the Treasury, were brought down and kept down to fair working balances.

The Stock Exchange showed more activity last week than during the preceding fortnight, and with this change in speculation came a better demand for Money from the Brokers, the prevailing rate, on Railway collateral, at the close, being 6 ℔ cent., and on balances, voluntarily left with the leading houses, 5 ℔ cent. The Public Funds improved about 1 ℔ cent. on the 5-20s of 1867 and 10-40s, and in about the same proportion on other descriptions. The large offerings of 5-20s to the Treasury on Thursday and Thursday week, together $15,000,000, of which the Treasury took only $3,000,000 extra, had the effect, to some extent, of discouraging the advance in the open market.

The Gold Room made no actual advance in price, although some strong parties were free buyers in the Room and also took up the $1,000,000 offered by the Treasury on Wednesday. As the export demand has fallen to a nominal sum per week, the only encouragement to speculate for the rise, if not the only reason why the price should not gradually fall off, is the demand to pay Customs, and even this might at any moment be more nearly equalized with the sales from the Treasury than at present.

The influence of the foreign War has ceased to be talked over or seriously thought of in Wall-street, where the movement of the London Money Market and the rapid return to three ℔ cent. by the Bank of England, have more significance than the siege of Paris, and more immediate effect upon the foreign Exchanges by retransferring balances to New-York which had been withdrawn on the first alarm of the War, and at the same time renewing to some extent the purchases of American Stocks in this market.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, Sept. 17, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year, to which we add the Specie and Currency balances in the New-York offices of the United States Treasury, at these dates, respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$1,265,681
Decrease in Specie	2,201,158
Increase in other Legal Tenders	390,997
Decrease in Deposits	3,372,514
Decrease in Circulation	148,442

	Sept. 18, '69.	Sept. 17, '70.	Sept. 10, '70.
National Capital	$73,502,507	$73,032,300	$73,032,300
Local Capital	11,662,305	13,129,800	13,129,800
Total	$85,165,812	$86,162,000	$86,162,000
Loans	258,406,024	268,408,700	271,799,781
Gold and Gold Notes	14,535,109	16,617,151	18,718,319
Other Legal Tenders	51,299,197	49,062,522	48,671,195
Deposits	185,260,129	183,479,916	186,852,430
Circulation	32,972,728	32,750,726	32,897,168
In Sub-Treasury	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Bank Statement published today exhibits the following relative strength of the movement in the point of lawful money Security to the previous statement. The banks owe:

	Sept. 10, '70.	Sept. 17, '70.	Sept. 18, '69.
On deposits	$186,852,430	$183,479,916	$185,260,129
Circulation	32,897,168	32,750,726	32,972,728
Total	$219,749,598	$216,230,642	$218,232,857
25 ℔ ct. would be	$54,937,399	$54,057,660	$54,558,214
They held: In Gold and Greenbacks	66,789,514	65,679,663	65,797,308
Excess	$11,852,115	$11,622,003	$11,239,094
Rate for money	6 ℔ ct.	6 ℔ ct.	7 ℔ ct.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry-goods return in our last paper, amount to $6,303,000, against the total entries of $6,303,562 same week last year. The export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $4,430,963, against $3,124,361 same week last year. The export of Specie, $310,466, against $312,119 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $3,390,760. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 10,225 bales.

The Gold value of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York since Jan. 1, 1870, are as follows, the figures being official to Aug. 1, and since, semi-official from the Custom-house, the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

January	$23,201,219	Aug. 6	$6,124,436
February	22,931,655	Aug. 13	5,114,146
March	27,253,934	Aug. 20	5,577,794
April	25,537,374	Aug. 27	6,010,592
May	24,016,056	Sept. 3	7,032,970
June	24,296,844	Sept. 10	6,517,267
July	24,610,215	Sept. 17	6,303,000
Total since Jan. 1			$219,542,351
Against the same date, 1869			229,412,836
Decrease since Jan. 1			$9,870,485

The Currency value of Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since Jan. 1, 1870, is as follows:

January	$12,838,160	Aug. 3	$3,839,271
February	11,040,746	Aug. 10	2,756,742
March	15,242,095	Aug. 17	3,858,748
April	15,037,225	Aug. 24	3,006,341
May	15,115,309	Aug. 31	3,848,709
June	17,750,983	Sept. 7	3,412,867
July	14,717,273	Sept. 14	4,430,963
Total since Jan. 1			$123,772,360
Against same date, 1869			122,115,405
Decrease since Jan. 1			$4,742,959
Gold, Sept. 17, 1870			114 ℔ cent.
Gold, Sept. 18, 1869			136¼ ℔ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver of all descriptions from New-York since Jan. 1, 1870, are as follows:

[illegible]

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, since Jan. 1, 1870:

[illegible]

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE—NEW-YORK.

[illegible]

The sales of Gold varied scarcely ¼ ℔ cent. from 114 ℔ cent., as against 114¼ at the close of business on Friday night. The Treasury Offices in this City took in $3,390,760 during the week for Gold Customs; paid out $679,431 on Gold Interest on the Public Debt, and sold $1,000,000 on Wednesday last at 114.14 ℔ cent. The Shipments of the week are $310,466, of which $118,000 is American Gold Coin, and the remainder in Gold and Silver bars and foreign Coin. The Banks lose $2,201,158 on their Gold averages; gain $390,997 in Greenbacks, and reduce their Loans $1,265,681. The general line of Deposits is down $3,372,514 from last Monday. The gain in Greenbacks is deemed rather a favorable sign, although moderate in amount. The Gold in Bank is drawn down by the heavy Customs payments into the Treasury.

The business of the day at the Stock Exchange was to a fair amount in the Public Funds and the Railway Stocks. The speculation was, perhaps, less buoyant in the latter than on Friday, but the quotations closed up firm. The State Bonds were steady, and in the Railway Mortgages there was a good inquiry for the old Western first and second mortgages, and for the Central Pacific 6 ℔ cent. Gold Bonds. At the close of the day the following quotations were made, as compared with Friday night. The demand for Money was readily supplied at 6 ℔ cent. on call loan to the Brokers. Exchange on London, 109½@109¾ ℔ cent.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, SEPT. 17.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 6s, 1881	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 5-20s of 1865	112	112¾
United States 5-20s of 1867	110¾	[illegible]
American Gold Coin	114	114
Bills on London 60 days	109¾	[illegible]
New Bonds of Tennessee	60¼	[illegible]
N. Y. Central and Hudson	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago and Rock Island	116¼	[illegible]
North-western Common	[illegible]	[illegible]
North-western Preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Mail Company	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul Preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul Common	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Shore	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio and Mississippi	34¾	[illegible]
New Jersey Central	106¾	[illegible]
Toledo and Wabash	[illegible]	[illegible]

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 17.

Gold receipts	$606,236 60
Gold payments	4,754,230 [illegible]
Gold balance	80,567,050 [illegible]
Currency receipts	344,669 [illegible]
Currency payments	1,415,160 [illegible]
Currency balance	[illegible]
Customs	[illegible]
Canceled Gold Certificates sent to Washington	4,000,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

[illegible]

And the following for the State Bonds:

[illegible]

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

[illegible]

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

[illegible]

Last week two hundred miles of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Road, north of Fort Wayne, were completed, and accepted by the Governor of Michigan as being constructed in the most satisfactory manner.

ROAD EARNINGS FROM JAN. 1 TO SEPT. 1.

[illegible]

—*Financial Chronicle.*

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA First Mortgage Sinking Fund Convertible Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds, the small remaining balance of the loan for sale at 90 and accrued interest. These bonds return about double the rate of interest which U. S. 5-20s pay, while the security is as safe and fully equal to that of any railroad bond issued.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, INDORSED BY STATE OF ALABAMA.

PRICE 85 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

First Mortgage Bonds issued by the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad, on finished road. Issue restricted by law, and surrounded by guarantees that render the bonds a most desirable investment. The road is now about to open its valuable connection with Union Springs, and will be completed within a year to Eufaula. Its finances are in excellent condition, and it has during the last year been making satisfactory net earnings.

We recommend these bonds as a choice and well secured investment.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 17, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

[illegible]

The export clearances since our last reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *City of Brooklyn*, for Liverpool—1,148 bales Cotton, [illegible] boxes Bacon, [illegible]

By the steamer *Aleppo*, for Liverpool—[illegible]

By the steamer *Italy*, for Liverpool—[illegible]

By the ship *E. W. Stetson*, for London—[illegible]

By the steam-ship *Australia*, for Glasgow—[illegible]

By the bark *Fonia*, for Rotterdam—[illegible] bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Sea King*, for [illegible] Wheat.

By the bark *John Bright*, for Stettin—[illegible] bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Jules*, for Gibraltar and Malta—[illegible] hhds. Tobacco, 270 pkgs. Tobacco, 500 cases Refined Petroleum, 6,000 Staves.

By the ship *Wm. Yeo*, for Bristol—[illegible] bbls. Flour, [illegible] bushels Wheat, 1,574 bags Oil-cake.

By the ship *Moses Day*, for Panama—[illegible] tons Coal.

By the brig *M. M. Williams*, for Catania—700 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 3,470 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Rosandina Billina*, for Adra—[illegible] cases Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Pots continue in demand and steady at [illegible]. Pearls continue inactive [illegible] Stock, 449 bbls.

COFFEE—Rio has been in good demand at firmer and buoyant prices; [illegible]

COTTON—Has been quite dull since our last, at easier and declining prices. [illegible] The exports from this port for the week have been 5,001 bales, all to Liverpool. [illegible] As the New-York Cotton Exchange is to publish a weekly Cotton circular, which will be known as the Official Report, and its quotations recognized in settlement of all contracts, we shall, with this number, discontinue the publication of our circular.

Closing Prices of Cotton To-day.

[illegible]

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

[illegible]

Messrs. EASTON & Co. furnish the following statistics of the Cotton movement of the present time so far:

[illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a more active movement in State and Western Flour since our last, and prices have favored sellers, particularly for shipping grades, [illegible]

GRAIN—Wheat has further advanced 3c. ℔ bushel, on a very moderate offering of prime samples, and a very good, though less active, inquiry, chiefly for export, though partly on speculative account, and for milling purposes. The [illegible] favorable, and have tended to stimulate export purchases, which, however, have been materially impeded by the scarcity of ocean freight-room adapted to the trade, and the increasing firmness in rates. [illegible]

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been inactive and rather less firm [illegible]

HOPS—Continue quiet and depressed, [illegible]

MOLASSES—Has been very quiet at irregular prices. [illegible]

PETROLEUM—Holders have been less urgent sellers, and have offered their supplies of oil with less freedom. [illegible]

PROVISIONS—There has been a freer offering of Western Mess Pork again today, and prices have declined, [illegible]

SUGARS—Raw have been held with rather more confidence, and the offerings have been lighter; the general stock of hogsheads and boxes showing a steady diminution, while the supply of bags remains stationary. [illegible]

TALLOW, &c.—The dealings have been light since our last; prices have not varied materially. [illegible]

WHISKY—Has been offered less freely and in fair request at firmer rates. [illegible]

FREIGHTS—The market has been very dull to-day. Grain room has been quite scarce for British ports. [illegible] For Galveston, an American bark of [illegible] tons capacity, at a round sum.

FINANCIAL.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD LAND-GRANT BONDS.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST (7 PER CENT.) IN GOLD.

INTEREST PAYABLE DEC. 1 AND JUNE 1.

A few bonds issued by the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company, Arkansas Branch Extension, for sale at 85½ and accrued interest in currency.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President, No. 43 Wall-st.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 12, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Bond and Stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, for the election of three Directors to fill the vacancies caused by the expiration of the terms of service of William H. Aspinwall, Joseph W. Alsop, of New-York, and Lars Anderson, of Cincinnati, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 258 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio, on THURSDAY, Oct. 20, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M. The transfer-books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M., on the 30th day of September until 10 o'clock A. M. on the 17th day of October. By order. E. R. HAMMOND, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1870.

NOTICE.—TRANSFER-BOOKS WILL BE closed from this date until 20th September prox. By order of the Board of Managers.

A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Proprietors of the City of Brunswick are hereby notified to attend a special meeting at the office of the Company, No. 40 Exchange-place, Room No. 15, on MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE W. ABBE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

8 per Cent. Interest

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

The First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY are for sale by the undersigned. Price, 97½ and interest. The amount of Bonds issued is $1,500,000 on 111 miles of road, of which 60 miles are completed, and the grading of the balance finished, while the iron and materials are on the track to complete it.

This road, completed and about being finished, together with rolling-stock, lands, property of every description, and franchises, is mortgaged to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in trust for the security of these bonds. This property has a value more than double the amount of this mortgage. The net earnings of the Company are constantly on the increase, and are in excess of the amount required to pay the interest on these bonds. The payment of the interest and principal is therefore fully secured. The bonds are in denominations of $1,000 and $500. Interest payable semi-annually in New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the-Main. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps and pamphlets upon application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., NO. 54 PINE-ST.

TANNER & CO., NO. 49 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

HOGERT & WHITE, BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 12 Broad-st., New-York.

STOUT & DICKINSON, BANKERS,

NO. 25 BROAD-ST., corner EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

Government Securities, Gold, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission. Accounts received and interest allowed on balances, which may be checked for at sight, same as at bank.

A. V. STOUT, President National Shoe and Leather Bank.

J. B. DICKINSON, Late President Tenth National Bank.

PLATT K. DICKINSON, Member of New-York Stock and Gold Exchange.

HOWARD C. DICKINSON, Member of New-York Stock Exchange.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

ST. LOUIS, July 18, 1870.

To the Honorable the Controller of the Currency, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: It is hereby certified, in pursuance of section 42 of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, that at a meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of St. Louis, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, duly notified and held pursuant to law and the articles of association of said bank, at the office of said bank, at St. Louis, aforesaid, on the 18th day of July, 1870, it was voted by the stockholders of the said association, owning more than two-thirds of the stock, that said association go into liquidation and be closed on the 18th day of July, 1870.

In testimony whereof I have, by instruction of the Board of Directors of said association, hereto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the association, at St. Louis, aforesaid, the day and year above written.

[Seal.] CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.

NOTICE.—The First National Bank of St. Louis, organized under the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, is closing up its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of said association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.

CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 18, 1870.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., BANKERS, No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st., New-York.

Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America. Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Irving Savings Institution, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE OCT. 1

Will draw interest from that date at 6 per cent. on all amounts.

W. W. CONKLIN, PRESIDENT.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, SEC'Y.

All deposits made on or before Oct. 1 will draw interest from that date, [illegible]

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, Corner 26th-st., and 26th-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

And on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.

Six per Cent. Interest allowed on all sums from $5 to $10,000.

Money deposited on or before Oct. 1, will draw interest from that date.

GERMAN SPOKEN.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 5 to 7.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

HENRY C. PARKER, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.

Money deposited now will bear interest from Oct. 1.

ASSETS, $7,758,946 96.

N. J. MILLER, JOHN MCLEAN, President.

W. S. WHITLOCK, G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.

Vice-Presidents. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.

SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on all sums of $5 and upward. $1 received.

INTEREST COMMENCES OCT. 1, and is payable in January.

Bank open from 10 to 3 daily, and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 5 to 7 P. M.

DIVIDENDS.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 1, 1870.

THE INTEREST MATURING OCT. 1, 1870, on the bonds of the State of South Carolina, will be paid in gold on and after Oct. 1, at the banking-house of H. H. Kimpton, the financial agent of the State, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York.

NILES G. PARKER, Treasurer State South Carolina.

THE COUPONS OF THE INDIANAPOLIS, Bloomington and Western Railroad Bonds due Oct. 1, will be paid in gold, free of tax, on and after that date, at the banking-house of TURNER BROS., No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

C. R. GRIGGS, President.

No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

THE INTEREST DUE OCT. 1 ON bonds of the Oregon and California Railroad Company will be paid at our office on and after that date.

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.

THE COUPONS OF THE DANVILLE, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Bonds, due Oct. 1, will be paid in gold, free of tax, on and after that date, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.

C. R. GRIGGS, President.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS, No. 265 Broadway.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

This Department offers for sale the following sheep, now to be seen at Central Park:

40 Old Ewes.

4 Old Bucks.

[illegible] Ewes of 1870.

[illegible] Wethers of 1870.

3 Bucks of 1870.

All of best quality Southdown.

Proposals for their purchase may be addressed to HENRY HILTON, Treasurer of the Department.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 19, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATER. 6th-av., corner 23d-st. RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Sheridan, Anderson and Miss Mary Wells.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER. 24th-st., near Broadway. MAN AND WIFE. Characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Clara Morris.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts. HEARTSEASE. Characters by Miss Lotta, Miss Virginia Buchanan, Messrs. Hamilton, Lewis, Bowers and others.

OLYMPIC THEATER. Broadway, near Bleecker-st. LITTLE FAUST. Leading characters by Messrs. George L. Fox, H. T. Allen, Mrs. J. A. Oates and Miss Marion Taylor.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. 8th-av., corner 23d-st. URIELLA, THE DEMON OF THE NIGHT. Leading character by Mme. Katti Lanner.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATER. No. 720 Broadway. CAMILLE, OR THE CRACKED HEART, and BLACK-EYED SUSING.

STADT THEATRE. Bowery, near Canal-st. THE HUGUENOTS. (German opera.)

WOOD'S MUSEUM. Broadway, corner of 30th-st. AS YOU LIKE IT. Leading character by Mrs. Scott-Siddons. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. No. 585 Broadway. NEGRO MINSTRELSY, DANCES AND COMICALITIES.

STEINWAY HALL. 14th-st., near 4th-av. GRAND CONCERT: Artists, Mlle. Christine Nilsson, Miss A. L. Cary, and Messrs. Brignoli, Verger, Vieuxtemps and Wehli.

BROOKLYN HALL. Myrtle-av. and Adams-st. GRAND CONCERT. By Theodore Thomas' orchestra and eminent soloists.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR. 3d-av., corner 63d-st. ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.......$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.......10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.......2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum.......3
Two copies, one year.......5
Ten copies, one year.......25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.......2
Five copies, one year.......9
Ten copies, one year.......15
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
Twenty copies, one year.......25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra.......8
Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.
The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.
Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.
These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter. Address
H. J. RAYMOND & CO., TIMES Office, New-York.

Advertising Rates of the New-York Times.

Ordinary classified advertisements, 30 cents per line each insertion.

Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.

Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 25 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.

City Items, with word "advertisement" prefixed, 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 13th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

The Prussians have appeared on the heights of Villeneuve and Brunoy, in the environs of Paris, and cannonading has been heard in the direction of Forts Ivry and Charenton, on the south and south-east of the city, forming part of the external line of defense. It is reported that there was a fight yesterday in the woods of Clamart and Meudon, which are on the south-west of Paris, between the Prussians and three French regiments of the line, assisted by some battalions of Mobiles and a battery of artillery, and it is further said that the result was favorable to the French.

It was given out on Saturday, at the office of the French Secretary of the Interior, now at Tours, that the Prussians had crossed the Seine with fifty cannon. Mulhouse and Cernay are now occupied by the enemy, and so also are Villers Cotterets and Nanteuil. The Northern Railroad, leading from Orleans to Paris, has been cut between Ablon and Juvisy, about eight miles south of Paris, and the railway to Laon is now entirely in the possession of the Prussians. At Juvisy the Prussians have planted a battery. In this direction heavy firing has been heard. At Eis, another small town on the Orleans road, the line has also been cut. Here there has been sharp fighting. The fort at Vincennes has been destroyed, the position being considered untenable. The report that the siege train of the Prussians is fast in the mud in the Canal de la Marne au Rhin is again circulated. If this is true, the beginning of serious operations will be considerably delayed.

The prospects of peace are regarded as brighter now than ever before. Yesterday we published dispatches stating that Lord LYONS had gone to the Prussian head-quarters, and that JULES FAVRE was to meet BISMARCK with specific propositions; and this morning we present dispatches stating that Lord LYONS is conducting negotiations between FAVRE and BISMARCK, and that a brief armistice has already been arranged. Our London correspondent telegraphs that the fact that BISMARCK received FAVRE informally is regarded there as indicating a disposition of the King to relax the rigor of his demands.

The mission of the French fleet has utterly failed. Commander WILLAUMEZ complains that all the promises made to him by the Minister of Marine, when the fleet left Cherbourg, have been broken. He was assured that several armor-clad ships would follow him at brief intervals, and that a fleet of transports, with a force of thirty or forty thousand troops, for land service, would speedily join him. Nothing of the kind has been done, and his position has been a difficult and dangerous one. Kiel was not attacked, because the forts commanding the entrance are situated so high that they could not be reached by the ships' guns, and the bay is filled with torpedoes, and has been made unnavigable by the sinking of vessels connected by chain cables. Iron-clads, recalled from the Baltic and North Seas, are to protect Cherbourg, Havre and the other ports.

A Bonapartist plot has been discovered in Paris, and several of the old Police, and a nephew of Ex-Prefect of the Seine, PIETRI, have been arrested on the charge of being concerned in it. The price of butchers' meat in Paris has been fixed by official decree—that of the best cuts at twenty-one cents per pound. The wines and provisions found in the Imperial palace are to be distributed to the ambulances. Minister WASHBURNE has advised the Americans who have determined to remain in the city during the siege to keep within their own apartments, and not to neglect to conspicuously display the American flag.

Our London correspondent telegraphs that the explosion at Laon was caused by a guard of the magazine. So the commandant has been exonerated from the charge....Gen. ULRICH, the heroic commander at Strasbourg, telegraphs to the War Department that he can hold out but a short time longer....An attempt has been made by a German apprentice to assassinate NAPOLEON at Wilhelmshoehe—that is, the fellow has been arrested with a pistol on his person, which he boldly declared he designed using to kill the Emperor....Tours is now the actual seat of Government. The corps diplomatic arrived there yesterday....A large number of Fenians have gone from Dublin to join the French Armies.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Baron VON ARNIM, on behalf of the Pope, has explained to Gen. CADORNA that foreign forces ruled Rome, and it was impossible to prevent resistance to the entrance of the Italian troops. A delay of twenty-four hours was asked that additional influence might be brought to bear on his Holiness. The attack was accordingly suspended, but the troops already encircle the city. The latest advices say that the Pope and the diplomatic corps have taken refuge in the castle of St. Angelo, and the capitulation of the city is hourly expected....The vomito has broken out at Barcelona, Spain, and the Government has sent a commission to investigate it.

GENERAL.

A house and barn, with a large quantity of hay and corn, were destroyed by fire at Westfield, Mass., yesterday.

The Maine Agricultural Fair commences at Augusta to-morrow, and the exhibition promises to be the largest ever held in the State.

The receipts of fractional currency at the National Treasury for the last week amounted to $419,580; for the fiscal year, up to the present date, they have been $6,414,393.

The California Building and Loan Society proves deficient in its funds to the amount of $60,000.

The population of Chicago proves to be 345,768, an increase of 205,755 since 1860.

Miss MARY C. GREEN, a compositor in the office of the Public Printer at Washington, has been admitted a member of the Columbia Typographical Union of that city. This is said to be the first instance of the admission of a female into an organization of the kind controlled exclusively by men.

Several hundred acres of young timber, and a large amount of cord-wood was destroyed by fire on Friday last, near Stevens' Pond, N. H.

Rev. HENRY DAVIS, D. D., died on the 21st ult., at Danville, Ill., where he was on a visit, at the advanced age of seventy years. He preached a long time in New-York; afterward in Rochester, N. Y.; then in Columbus, Ohio, and at the time of his death was pastor of the First Baptist Church in Rock Island, Ill.

The Panama and West India submarine telegraph cable was completed to Jamaica, on Saturday.

The meeting of the Susquehanna Free Methodist Conference was continued on Saturday. An address was made by Mr. ROBERTS, after which Messrs. W. GOULD, E. W. DOWNING and J. B. FREELAND were elected delegates to the General Conference. The organization was shown to be worth $63,000 in church property.

The funeral of ROBERT HENRY HUNT, the only son of WASHINGTON HUNT, who died at Rome in March last, took place, on Saturday, at Lockport.

Lieut. SELFRIDGE will return to the Isthmus of Darien in November, to complete the survey for all possible routes for a ship-canal in that region.

A defalcation in the Custom-house at Baltimore is reported. Rumor places the loss at $140,000 to $200,000, and the matter is to be investigated by a Special Agent of the Treasury Department.

Pay-master-General BRICE, U. S. A., was run over by an express team in Baltimore, yesterday, and had his leg broken.

SHERMAN G. WHEELER, a prominent grain dealer of Chicago, is under arrest, at Lockport, charged with misappropriating money.

The census of Syracuse shows a population of 43,062.

The Commissioners of the German Theological Seminary, (Presbyterian,) of Newark, have demanded $20,000 from the three Presbyteries of Newark, Morris and Orange and Elizabeth, for the endowment of the School.

The Germans in Our Political Campaign.

There can be no question that the Republican Party are to gain, in the approaching political campaign, an important German vote. We hear on every side that the German-Americans, who have hitherto been members of the Democratic Party, have become disgusted with the course of the Democratic leaders and journals on the Franco-German question, and are coming over in large numbers to the Republican side. It is well understood by them, that the leading organs of the Democratic Party have assailed the cause of the "Fatherland" with every weapon of sarcasm and abuse. The *World* has never ceased vilifying the motives of the Germans, and using every possible argument to draw American sympathy from the Prussians. The Republican journals on the other hand, have almost unanimously sympathized with the struggle for German unity. From the beginning, they have condemned the means which LOUIS NAPOLEON used to acquire power, and the oppression he has exercised over free thought and personal liberty. They opposed him when seeking to acquire a foothold for imperialist ideas in Mexico, and would undoubtedly have urged the nation to war rather than submit to a permanent French occupation of that unfortunate country.

When NAPOLEON, on the 15th of July last, began his sudden and uncalled-for war against North Germany, the Republican public men and newspapers felt and denounced it as an unprovoked attack on a peaceful neighbor; they regarded the struggle as in fact one between Cæsarism on one side, and a people just beginning a course of constitutional liberty on the other. Between NAPOLEON and King WILLIAM, personally, they had not much to choose, but one represented despotic ideas, and the other for the moment the mighty efforts of a free community toward unity, which we know from experience to be the path to liberty. Moreover, Germany embodied, to our minds, the freest ideas of the age; freedom of thought and constitutional progress; its army was a citizen army, and its strength, like our own, lay in popular education. Its Teutonic virtues were our own pains-taking industry, a pure family life, and the courage which, though not often brilliant, grows firmer from disaster. These were some of the reasons which brought the Republican Party into sympathy with Germany in this great struggle. The sympathy would have been equally deep and honest had no German-Americans existed.

But we rejoice at the coincidence, because it shows, what all reflecting persons have long felt, that for a German-American to be a "Democrat" is an inconsistency, both logical and unnatural. The two really have nothing to do with one another. The American Democrat has always sympathized with arbitrary power. He ought to be called the American Tory, or Junker. He has a secret love for DISRAELI, and a fellow feeling for LOUIS NAPOLEON. He adored the slaveholder. The German-American is of necessity a hater of tyrants and an enemy of oppression. The Democrat flatters the priesthood and believes in the temporal power of the Pope. The German (even if a Roman Catholic) would overthrow both. The American Democrat hates new ideas and "reforms," and always opposes any great popular measure, whether sanitary or moral, which will make the masses more intelligent or comfortable. The German believes in progress and popular improvement, and the elevation of the masses. The Democrat dislikes free schools, and would make them ecclesiastical. The German admires them, and would secularize the church schools. The Democrat has no ideas or a single principle in his party, and merely clings to a great name. The German is in sympathy with all the fermenting ideas of the time, and does not at once recognize that the sacred name of "Demokrat" in America is but a lion's skin.

This war has revealed these incongruities in the position of German-Americans within the Democratic Party. They see they are strangers there. They are in the wrong place. What can a German "Demokrat," who has fed, as upon mother's milk, on ideas of liberty for all men, and of the progress of humanity, have to do with men whose idol was the slaveholder, who admire LOUIS NAPOLEON, and whose only aim is so to beguile an ignorant populace, as to enjoy fat offices.

The true democrats of the United States are the Republicans. Their career has been a glorious series of struggles and victories for the rights of man. They have always upheld the people against oppressors in any form. Their animating enthusiasm has been their love of freedom, and sympathy everywhere with true liberty. To them, the German-Americans rightly belong; in their ranks, they will find a true harmony, and nowhere will their principles and services be so gratefully and heartily recognized, as in the Republican Party.

The Future of Spain.

So all-absorbing are the details of the Franco-Prussian war, that European telegraphers have of late ignored with almost curious persistency the events transpiring in the Iberian peninsula. The course pursued by the Spanish people, in view of the French defeats, happens to possess such great interest for all who desire to see republican institutions established in the States of Continental Europe, that this silence is most unsatisfactory. The position of affairs, as described in the latest advices, appears to be this: The people generally are in favor of a republic, but prefer a prolongation of the Regency, as now administered, until certain that their action will not be interfered with by Prussia. Gen. PRIM and the Regent, on the other hand, disposed to re-establish a monarchy, are restrained from overt action, partly by an uncertainty as to the support they will receive from King WILLIAM, and partly by a knowledge that the least spark will fire the train of republicanism. In the latter case, if not aided from without, their power and projects will vanish into thin air. The General, very foolishly, made a diplomatic move, which has not tended to increase popular faith in his intentions. Before the decisive successes now enjoyed by Prussia had been achieved, he sent an envoy to Count BISMARCK to inquire whether he would be disposed, as he professed the Spanish Government was desirous he should be, to recognize Prince HOHENZOLLERN's claims; but he has also been in communication with the Ex-Queen ISABELLA, urging her to allow Prince ALPHONSE of BOURBON to return to Madrid, promising in such a case to secure his eventual coronation as King of Spain. In singular contradiction to these steps, he has been heard to use language implying that he has considerable sympathy with the Republicans. Thus Bourbonist, Republican, and supporter of the Hohenzollern interest by turns, he is, naturally enough, looked upon with suspicion by each party, and is fast losing the position to which his undoubted ability had raised him as virtual dictator of the Kingdom.

But Spain is suffering from other internal disorders than those arising from the differences between Republicans and Monarchists. The ubiquitous Carlists are doing their best to take advantage of the disturbed condition of affairs, and, while effecting nothing of importance, continue to keep up a perpetual guerrilla warfare which harasses the Provisional Government, and destroys the security of the districts in which they appear. In any case the peasantry are sure to suffer, whether suppressing or resisting these unwelcome marauders. But a few days since a body of Carlist troops was captured near Navarre, and a band who attempted to destroy a railroad in Biscay were put to flight by the Government troops. Yet the same telegram informs us that they were still in force at Caballas, in the Basque provinces, and likely to cause some trouble. It is impossible to feel any sympathy with these reckless disturbers of the peace, to whom any Government is alike distasteful which does not hold out hopes for their own leader. In addition to all this, the adherents of the Duke of MONTPENSIER have got up a small conspiracy on his account; and at feud with all parties are the brigands who infest certain districts, plundering and murdering without discrimination. Well may Spain exclaim, "Despotism before anarchy!"

A late telegram contained the brief intimation that "a crisis in the Spanish Ministry is imminent." No particulars are given which would enable us to judge of its gravity. But it is safe to conclude that the issue is, or soon must be, that of republicanism against monarchism—of the popular will against that of PRIM and his colleagues. Perhaps it is too much to hope that a crisis such as this will pass over without bloodshed. But at all events those who desire to see free institutions take root among the nations of Europe will await fresh intelligence of the Spanish crisis with great interest.

The Blunder of the Brooklyn Supervisors.

Brooklyn, in spite of its nearness to New-York and the ready communication it will have with the business part of this City when the East River Bridge is finished, seems to be an undesirable place for real estate owners. The taxes have always been relatively higher there than here, notwithstanding all the plundering our City Treasury has had to endure; and the probability is that this year they will be still higher. This is no new charge against Brooklyn, but it has hitherto been answered by the assertion that though the rate of taxation is higher, it is on an assessed value of one-half the actual worth of real estate, while in New-York property is assessed at fully two-thirds of its salable worth. There was some force in this argument so long as it was true, but it is true no longer. The valuation in Brooklyn has been raised. It was found there last year that in order to raise money to cover Municipal expenses it would be necessary to levy a tax of four per cent. on all taxable property. It was thought, however, that such a high rate of taxation might alarm property-holders, and thereby work injury to the city. To avert this, the happy thought dawned upon the Assessors of raising the nominal value of all lots and houses in the city, and thus keeping down the rate; and this was actually done. The State Assessors were disposed to make a corresponding increase in the valuation of Kings County on their books, but when it was explained to them that no new property had been built in the county or added to it, they consented to leave the State assessment as it had been previously.

This year, however, the Controller returns the valuation of Kings County as two hundred and eight millions, being an increase of about fifty millions over the valuation of the previous year! The Supervisors paid no particular attention to the matter until it was too late. They have only recently realized their duty in regard to it. But, though they sent a committee to Albany to obtain the same reduction that was granted last year, the State Assessors have only consented to take off fourteen millions from their first valuation. There seems, therefore, to be a prospect of increased taxation for Brooklyn. The *Eagle* declares that if the rate of taxation by the State is the same this year as it was last, "instead of $193,000 school tax, we shall have to pay $241,000; instead of $675,000 State tax proper, as last year, we shall this year have to pay $842,750." The same paper also, in speaking of the City Budget for the ensuing year, stated recently that whereas the amount required was last year only seven millions, it would foot up a round ten millions for the ensuing year. Another interesting item for tax-payers.

This increase in its rate of taxation will be decidedly detrimental to Brooklyn, because adding to the already heavy burden which its real estate is compelled to carry. In this City there is so much taxable personal property and so many large corporations are taxed on their capital at the same rate as real estate, that the latter is not overburdened. In the City of Churches, however, there is comparatively little personal property to be taxed, and those corporate companies, not banking institutions, now there that can move to New-York will be likely to do so, in order to escape those heavy taxes,—keeping only branch offices in Brooklyn. If the Board of Supervisors of Kings County had done their duty, they might have saved their county from this extra charge, as the increased valuation by the State Assessors was made public in the Controller's report which appeared last January.

As the Mayor of Brooklyn and a majority of its Municipal authorities are Democrats, it will be well for the Republican voters to remember at the polls next November to whom they owe this increased taxation. Although chiefly governed by Democrats, they are not so much in the power of their rulers on the other side of the river as we who sit in the shadow of Tammany. By making a proper use of these blunders, therefore, the Republicans of Kings may this year elect their candidates to many of the most important places in the City Government.

Life-Insurance Litigation.

Another life-insurance company appears in the law Courts to resist a claim arising under one of its policies. This time it is a New-York company; and the ground on which the claim is disputed is, that the person whose life was insured was killed by an accident resulting from intoxication, although in applying for the insurance he alleged, as part of the basis of the contract, that he was not addicted to intoxication or to the habitual use of intoxicating liquors. The case came up in the Court of Common Pleas, on Friday, in a technical shape,—the plaintiff asking that so much of the answer of the Company as related to the manner of death might be stricken out. Judge DALY's compliance with the motion is sustained by the obvious reason that the warranty which entered into the contract was affirmatory, and related only to facts existing at the time. This is common sense as well as law. The questions asked when an insurance is applied for are designed to satisfy the company as to the eligibility of the life. They cover the condition, the habits and relationships, but have nothing to do with the future except so far as that may be inferred from the present and the past. The possibility of divergence in the matter of habit, or of change in the matter of health, is one of the risks to be encountered by the company, and one that is supposed to be provided for in the calculation of premiums.

Our purpose, however, is to direct attention to the increasing frequency of litigation in connection with life-insurance. Scarcely a month passes in which a company does not appear as defendant in a suit brought to recover the amount insured on the life of some person now deceased. Now and then these cases reappear at long intervals—a circumstance that indicates the tenacity with which companies fight the parties who seek to recover from them sums promised by the policies. One of these long-contested cases, recently decided, arose out of the default of the insured in respect of the payment of premium,—and properly ended in favor of the Company. But as a rule, the companies rely upon a plea of falsity of statement, suppression of some material facts, or fraud, on the part of the insured, at the time the policy was issued. It is quite probable that the plea is, in many instances, tenable. There is an inclination among large numbers to withhold from a company information essential to its guidance; and not seldom there is a degree of deception which a loose medical examination greatly facilitates.

But if misstatements are often resorted to by individuals seeking insurance, or if fraud is often employed without scruple where corporate funds are concerned, we must remember that the companies themselves are largely to blame. They do not sufficiently discriminate in the acceptance of lives. Keen competition for business has begotten a certain recklessness in its pursuit. Agents earn enormous commissions easily, without pausing to consider the eligibility of the risk they procure. A large proportion of the medical referees are utterly unfit to conduct a searching examination, while another large proportion, we fear, are careless, not to say corrupt. Again, the inquiries addressed to friends are treated by the companies as little more than a formality, instead of being a very important means of verifying the applicant's representations. Much of all this is, as we have said, attributable to a wild desire for business. Much also is traceable to the reliance which the companies place upon the warranty which underlies the contract, and upon the protection which is thus secured through the law.

Here it is that the companies are in the wrong. Their duty is to institute the fullest possible investigation before issuing a policy, or while the insured yet lives,—not to reserve the scrutiny until the insured ceases to be able to vindicate his statements. A life-insurance policy should be in its way as good as a Government bond: it should be a valid promise to pay, on which the insured and his family might rely with unwavering confidence. If it have not this characteristic, it is a delusion and a snare; the money paid as premiums might be more profitably deposited in a savings-bank. There is no reason why this absolute certainty should not be attainable. If the companies will exercise more care at the outset,—if they will place more reliance upon the employment of trustworthy agents and capable medical officers, and of the means they possess for testing the truthfulness of the applicants' statements,—they will have less occasion for invoking the aid of lawyers to combat the claims of widows and orphans. Unless indisputability can be introduced into a life-insurance policy, that instrument will lose much of its value.

American Absentees.

The banishment of Americans from Paris on account of the siege may be but temporary, and, for the sake of the new-born Republic or of humanity, we cordially wish it may prove so. But in the interest of our traveling countrymen themselves and of the homes they desert, we might well desire the event to be otherwise. An indefinite postponement of the renewal of Parisian delights would, we are sure, do our absentees no harm. That usually luxurious capital may in one sense be the Paradise of good Americans, but it is to be feared that too often in another it has proved their Eblis. The opportunity afforded by the advance of King WILLIAM's iron battalions for taking into serious consideration the effect of Paris on American morals and manners, should not be lost sight of. For many years the amount of American time and money spent in that city has probably exceeded the aggregate of both expended in all other European capitals. How far the outlay has been useful, or the reverse, constitutes a legitimate inquiry.

We presume that, without implying Pharisaism in the observer, it may be fairly said that the majority of people who sojourn long in Paris become looser of morals as well as lighter of purse. It may be possible to touch pitch and not be defiled. It is less easy to dwell many days amid a remarkably sensual people,—a people whose strong appetite for pleasure has long been stimulated by the policy of their Government,—without taking on some of the same luxurious proclivities. Habits of extravagance are adopted with like facility. The American who has lived in Paris may be more a man of the world than when he went there, but neither his intellectual nor his moral fibre is apt to be strengthened by the experience. In many cases one of the results is that of making him discontented with his own country. He finds the society, the literature, the cuisine of home, alike distasteful to him. He compares the old and the new, to the disadvantage of the latter,—falls into the common error of thinking the personal comfort or taste of the few a matter of greater consequence than the liberty and equal rights of the whole, grumbles a little—and goes back again.

In Ireland it has been the complaint of centuries that the money made on the soil has not been spent there. The landlords have taken their rents to support themselves in London or other places where the society has been more to their fancy. A striking consequence of this has been that, as with land where the manure produced by its crops is not returned to it, the country has been more and more impoverished. With a nation so rich as our own, and in which the evil has been on a lesser relative scale, such injury is not so material. Still it exists and is by no means to be left out of the account by those who would arrive at an approximate estimate of the effect of such habits. A certain number of thousands of dollars—perhaps millions would be the exacter unit of measurement—are or have been expended yearly by American residents and sojourners in Paris. Of course if this money were spent at home the country would be by just so much the richer.

The political disadvantage is perhaps more serious than the pecuniary or even the social one. Dissatisfaction with republican government, and a craving for the pomp and glitter of imperialism, have usually been brought away by Americans from Paris as regularly as a taste for French cooking or knickknacks from the Palais Royal. So customary has this been, that before a returned native opens his mouth, in nine cases out of ten we know that he will revile democracy and praise the order, the splendor and the comfort of the Empire. That such animadversions or comparisons are not often favorably received, is a fact which does not altogether destroy their effect. Advocates of republicanism have remarked from time immemorial how the monarchical principle, like vice, is apt to be "first endured, then pitied, then embraced." Recent events, indeed, may cool the ardor of American Imperialists; but there is no absolute certainty as to when they may have in Paris a fresh object of admiration to dazzle and mislead them.

So far as opportunities for æsthetic development or means of physical comfort go, we are really getting in most respects to a point which will warrant us ere long in believing ourselves abreast of Paris, or of any other European city. It is in these points only that we have hitherto been inferior, and they have, therefore, furnished our absentees with their soundest plea of justification. Let us hope that in all the appliances of a true and progressive civilization in art as well as in all healthful refinement, the great cities of the United States may soon equal, if they cannot surpass, the beautiful and unfortunate capital that to American eyes has had such transcendent charms. When this is done our people of wealth and leisure will cease, we may trust, to seek for advantages abroad that can be more conveniently and patriotically enjoyed at home.

The rumors of peace negotiations continue to be as uncertain as the advance of the hostile army is unmistakable and well defined. The occupation of the heights of Villeneuve and Brunoy by the Prussians; the abandonment and destruction of the antiquated fort of Vincennes by the French, and the statement of hard fighting yesterday and Saturday around Paris, all point to an early attack in force upon the outer line of defenses, and cast discredit upon the rumored armistice. The position of Gen. DUCROT, with eighty thousand men in the woods of Meudon, shows the determination on the part of the besieged to retard as effectually as they can, the formation of the Prussian line of attack. While keenly desirous of peace, the Provisional Government is evidently conscious of the fact that a display of weakness will only serve to make the conqueror more exacting, and the resolute attitude of the capital, however much its necessity may be deplored, must rouse, if anything will, the united energies of the French people, and render them worthy of their Republican predecessors of 1792.

The dream of Italian patriots is close to its realization. Rome is about to become the capital of a united Italy. A year ago the event would have been watched with eager interest by the whole civilized world. To-day its proportions are dwarfed by the greater drama which is being transacted on the banks of the Seine. It is not the first time in the history of the Papacy that the guns of St. Angelo have become the guardians of the head of the Church, but no Pope ever retired behind those frowning battlements with a darker presage of coming disaster than does PIO NONO. The populace are ready to fraternize with the Italian troops, there is disunion and distrust among the Papal soldiery, the eldest son of the Church is a prisoner, and no power in Europe will strike a single blow to avert the imminent extinction of the temporalities of the Holy See. Devout Catholics may believe that the Church will be stronger and purer from her exclusively spiritual eminence than she has ever been when holding a double sceptre. It may be safely presumed that their opinion is not shared by the Pope himself.

Mr. WASHBURNE, the United States Minister to Paris, may have offended somewhat against the rigid etiquette of diplomacy, by the warmth with which he greeted the Republic of France, and the earnestness with which he deplored the continuance of the war. But his words, however warm, reflected correctly the feeling which has sprung up in this country since France discarded NAPOLEON and his dynasty, and once more appealed to the liberty-loving instincts of its people. The coldness which has characterized some of the European monarchies in regard to the change, the ill-concealed aversion which is apparent in other quarters, and the huckstering, soulless course pursued by England,—are so many reasons for greater cordiality and positiveness on the part of this country. We can readily believe, therefore, that Mr. WASHBURNE's action is heartily sustained by the President and the State Department, and we are sure that it has the approval of the great body of the American people.

When the Prussian investment of Paris shall have fairly commenced, reliable news will necessarily become fragmentary and uncertain. A troop of Uhlans can effectually sever in a single day the telegraphic communication between the capital and the outer world. Many of the wires are subterranean, but the Prussians are, without a doubt, as correctly informed about their position as they are on every other point of French topography. The Prussians, it is true, carry with them a staff of electricians, who stretch along every mile traversed by the army the wires that connect it with Berlin and the German arsenals. But the Prussian official dispatches, however accurate, cannot, to judge by past experience, be expected to be copious. This will be no obstacle to imaginative chroniclers in London and elsewhere giving elaborate details of the progress of hostilities, but it will certainly diminish the amount of available facts.

Should the present negotiations for peace have a successful termination, the internal politics of Germany will divide the interest of Europe with the completion of the republican revolution in France. The first indication we have of the feeling in South Germany with regard to union is that Bavaria is disinclined to enter into the Confederation. The strong pro-Prussian tendencies of Baden are well known; Wurtemberg will probably be found quite disposed to link her fortunes with those of North Germany; and the three duchies can only follow the example of their larger neighbors. But as Bavaria is really at the head of South Germany, as her population and territory are more than equal to the other five States combined, and as her sacrifices during the present war have been probably greater than those of any other Power engaged in it, her reported halting in the path of union has an important bearing on the future of Germany. It is extremely probable that the reported official repudiation of a desire for union represents the sentiments merely of the Court and Ministry. These are well known to be strongly molded by Austrian and Catholic influence, both of which are naturally opposed to Prussian ascendency. The Bavarian people have, in common with the rest of Germany, come through the baptism of fire that so often attends a nation's birth, and their will is, in this instance, likely to prove stronger than that of their rulers.

There is a Southern Democracy which the fire-eaters do not control. The Louisiana Democratic State Convention, sitting at New-Orleans, the other day, decided, by what the *News* of that city calls an overwhelming majority, on admitting colored delegates to full participation in the proceedings. "Nine-tenths of the parishes," we are told, "voted in favor of the proposition," which practically commits the Democrats of Louisiana to the recognition of negro enfranchisement and the measures which that involves. It is a sign of progress which we are glad to chronicle. We expect, however, to see the brethren of Louisiana excommunicated as base-born heretics by the irreconcilables of Alabama and the fools of Indiana,—both of whom still cry out that the Government is for white men only.

The corrected and official statement of the number of French troops who capitulated at Sedan, throws a new light upon the resources still available for the defense of France, and affords a very suggestive commentary on the statements transmitted by certain correspondents. Assuming MCMAHON to have led 120,000 men into the Argonne, and taking the losses of four days' fighting on the Meuse and before Sedan to have been 30,000 men, we have still, after deducting the 39,000 who gave themselves up, an army of 40,000, a large proportion of whom probably occupy Sedan, while the remainder have made good their retreat to Paris. BAZAINE's lately reported presence at Sedan thus assumes a new significance, and in conjunction with the 4,000 men whom CANROBERT led out of Metz, the troops still on the Meuse may be able to do effective service in interrupting the Prussian lines of communication, and necessitating the employment of a considerable body of troops to watch them. The veracious correspondent who has sent so many startling tales from "the King's head-quarters," boldly asserted that 100,000 men capitulated at Sedan. As the correct statement comes from the Prussian head-quarters, a discerning public will probably conclude that a writer distinguished for apocryphal interviews, and equally apocryphal news, might as easily date his dispatches much nearer home.

Iowa still covers its name with disgrace by facilitating resistance to judgments of the United States Circuit Court, providing for the collection in certain counties of sums required to pay bonds issued by them in aid of railroads. Muscatine and Louisa Counties are particularly compromised by repudiation, but the whole State suffers because of the facilities its Courts have afforded for dishonest and shameless opposition to the discharge of just debts. An application has been made to Justice MILLER, of the United States Supreme Court, and of the Circuit Court of the United States for Iowa, for an injunction to prevent the requisite collections by the Marshal. Every point raised was, however, decided adversely by Judge MILLER. And now the Louisa County repudiators formally make known their purpose to resist the collections ordered by the Court! It was in reference to these cases that President GRANT, writing to Gen. DIX, asserted his determination to employ whatever force might be required to enforce the law. The Louisa County tax-payers have raised an issue that must be met; and we doubt not that the Federal authority will meet it in the only satisfactory way. Iowa may be reconciled to its disgrace,—but its creditors are entitled to their money.

While the cohesion of a united Germany has grown with every day of the prosecution of a common warfare, the unification of Austria seems to be as distant as ever. The advisers of FRANCIS JOSEPH are sufficiently acute statesmen to know that troubled days await the Empire in the immediate future. When the Main ceases to be anything more than a geographical limit, there will be considerable danger that the Inn and the mountains of Bohemia should, in like manner, no longer divide different nations. Every effort was made to induce the Czech Deputies, who are elected by the non-German populace of Bohemia, but who refuse to sit till national autonomy is conceded to them, to enter the Reichsrath just opened. It seems, however, that the Emperor has still to lament, in his speech at the opening, the still imperfect representation. The Austrian Cabinet has before it the awkward alternative of either embracing the centralist or German policy, and alienating the nationalities, or of persevering in their endeavor to conciliate the latter, and so throwing their German population into the arms of Prussia. The probable creation of a German Empire, extending from the Inn to the Vosges, will render the task of holding the balance even much more difficult than ever.

The foreign sympathies of the Democracy are all-embracing, if the Illinois State Convention may be accepted as an exponent of the party's views. In their eagerness to extend a "hearty welcome" to Republican France, the Illinois Democrats recently declared that they "commend the Administration of the Federal Government for the recognition so far accorded to the French Republic." The Germans also receive their share of compliment, which takes the shape of "heartiest good wishes" for "their endeavor to bring about a united country," and congratulation "on their valiant conduct in the pending war." The insurgent Cubans are not forgotten; and as for Ireland, the Convention asserted that it is "not unmindful of the people" of that island, or "of the wrongs they have been called upon to endure." Nay, further, the Convention expresses the hope "that the tocsin of liberty now sounding has struck the hour of their redemption," which should be nonsensical enough to please every Fenian. It is evident from these citations that the Illinois Democrats attach great importance to the foreign policy of their party, and are determined that there shall be no mistake about it. Perhaps to their anxiety to be explicit upon these points should be ascribed their silence in regard to certain domestic questions, concerning which there has been much controversy. It is unfortunate that before traveling round the globe with their sympathies on their sleeves, they did not take time to tell the country what they think about reconstruction, the constitutional amendments, and cognate questions. If they consider these "dead issues," why not say so?

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

THE SEASON AT WALLACK'S.

We observe that the Fall and Winter performances at Wallack's Theatre will be commenced on Monday evening next. An admirable representation of "The Rivals" is then to be given, for we cannot imagine that so strong a distribution of parts as the bill makes clear will suffer the claim of the entertainment to such a designation to be ineffectual. It will be given, let us say, in a new theatre. The work of renovation now being completed is, indeed, of the most complete kind. Entrances, auditorium and stage are being transformed alike by carpenters, machinists, painters and upholsterers. The result of the toil of these worthy people, whose plans were long ago submitted to Mr. Lester Wallack, and modified and approved by him, will, from present looks, be most gratifying. The main road of entry is being frescoed, as to the walls, in lavender shades enriched with crimson, panelings, with ornamental escutcheons, forming the larger features of the design; panelings of blue will adorn the ceiling. The walls of the vestibule and inner lobby are being done in drab and blue. The blue, by the way, is a new tint, which a special and unvarying hue by day and night makes worth noticing. Within, a thorough redecoration of the auditorium awaits the eye. The large designs which lately caused the parquet to appear smaller than it in reality was, have vanished, and a rich tapestry of scarlet and gold on a leathern material, with illuminated borders, and a wainscoting of jasper marble and gold, in moldings of walnut, have replaced them. For beauty of color and novelty of construction, no upholsterers' contribution toward the showiness and newness of the interior arrangements of a theatre which we can remember equals this one, in the Pompeian style, and the most recent production of Messrs. Solomon & Hart. There is no need, of course, to mention the now accomplished incident of repainted and regilded pillars, seats and balcony iron-work. But it is to be observed that two large chandeliers have been introduced into the parquet, depending from above, and that the number of lights rescuing that part of the place from gloom has been augmented by one-half. Lifting one's head from amid the orchestra chairs, a newly-built dome is perceived. It is sixteen feet in height, and sixteen feet in diameter, the interior being a firmament of blue bespangled with gold stars, and illumed by 100 jets of flame. Bright panelings surround the dome, which will confer too much light and ventilation upon the spectators to be unheeded. The stage has been relaid from the footlights to the rear wall of the building. The proscenium has been enlarged by the removal of belittling upper corners, and greatly improved by the changing of the white pillar on either side into a smooth shaft of jasper marble, in alto-relievo, on a concave recess hung with golden cloth. A new drop, finally, is at present receiving the finishing touches of Mr. John Hillyard, Jr. Its aspect will furnish positive relief after years of contemplation everywhere of the familiar red drapery. From between folds of crimson velvet, gathered up on the sides, a curtain of rare white lace, with an ornate medallion in the centre, mantles another curtain of silk, whereof the color is Solferino lace. The border is of gold fringe. We have only to add to this outline of the labor now being performed for the benefit of Wallack's Theatre, and to be ended before the approaching week sets in, that the scenery to be used will come direct from the paint-room.

TO-NIGHT—ANNOUNCEMENTS.

In addition to the Nilsson concert to-night, a change of performance at Wood's Museum, with Mrs. Scott-Siddons as Rosalind, in "As You Like It," is to be noted. A partial change of bill at Lina Edwin's will bring before the audience Mr. Stuart Robson in the burletta of "Camille."

Musical.

NILSSON CONCERTS.

The first of the Nilsson concerts occurs at Steinway Hall this evening. Mlle. Nilsson will sing "Angels Ever Bright and Fair," the "Mad Scene" from "Hamlet," and "Ah! Fors'e lui," from "La Traviata." Miss Cary's solo piece will be "Ah! Quel Giorno," from "Semiramide," while Signor Brignoli will interpret "La Spia," by Arditi, and Signor Verger will render the romance in the third act of "Un Ballo." M. Vieuxtemps is to contribute two compositions of his own to the entertainment. We mention, of course, but a portion of the attractions of the bill.

GERMAN OPERA.

"The Huguenots" will be sung in German, to-night, by the artists of the Stadt Theatre.

Marie Seebach.

Mme. Marie Seebach, with her suite and dramatic company, arrived here, yesterday, in the *Java*. She was received on her arrival by Mr. Grau, and conducted at once to the apartments that had been secured for her at the Belvidere House. Her debut in America will probably take place on Thursday evening of this week, at the French Theatre, on Fourteenth-street. The sale of tickets for the opening performance begins this morning. Just at this moment an outline of the life and deeds of this artist will, perhaps, interest our readers, and it is, therefore, subjoined:

Marie Seebach was born on the 24th of February, 1837, at Riga, in Russia. Her parents—both Germans—were opera singers. Her father was the son of a physician, who, though distinguished in the medical profession, had yielded to an overpowering love for the actor's art, thrown "physic to the dogs," and adopted the calling of the stage. Her mother was the daughter of Herr Blumauer, an author of much local distinction in his time, and a gentleman of fine imagination, delicate sensibility, and liberal culture. Both parents were honored in private life and admired as artists. The mother was the intimate and cherished friend of Henrietta Sontag—beautiful, gifted, deeply loved and sadly lamented—with whom, at the Conservatory of Prague, she had won the first prize for proficiency in the elements of music. She died when her daughter Marie was only six years old, while her second daughter, Wilhelmina, was yet an infant. The father, Frederick William Seebach, survived his wife twenty-one years, dying at Cologne, in 1864. He was an honorary citizen of that place, and he is still remembered there, not only as the admired favorite of the stage, but as the upright and simple-hearted gentleman, who, with devoted love and faithful care, made every possible effort and sacrifice for the education of his daughters, striving to be both mother and father to the little ones so grievously bereaved.

After the death of Marie's mother, in 1843, the little girls were, for a time, necessarily intrusted to the care of strangers, for their poor father was compelled to travel about from stage to stage to earn their living. At last, however, good fortune intervened to put an end to his wanderings. He obtained a permanent position at Cologne, and there, as previously noticed, his daughters were reared and educated.

Care was the early friend of Marie Seebach—a rough friend always, but sometimes a kind one. "Sweet are the uses of adversity." While yet a little girl, Marie had to take upon herself much thought, anxiety and work for her father and her younger sister. She saw that the cost of tuition for her sister and herself was a sore burden to their hard-working father. This burden she strove to lighten, not only by attending to home duties, but by privately giving singing lessons, for each of which she received two and-a-half silver groschen—between two and three cents of our currency. All this time her young heart was all aglow with one aspiration—to be a singer. But her very zeal defeated her ambition. The indefatigable industry with which she worked, the pressure of domestic toil, and the mental anxiety and distress that she endured, retarded the quiet and natural development of her constitution, and consequently of her singing voice. In despair, the brave, faithful, affectionate child gave up her studies of music, and turned to other pursuits. At first she thought of turning governess. A rich family in Cologne had advertised for such a fixture, and Marie was on the point of applying for the situation, when her father suddenly announced his intent to take her with him to Nuremberg, where he had accepted the office of stage manager and singing comedian, at a theatre managed by Mr. Ferdinand Roeder. Thither, accordingly, she went, and there she resolved to adopt the profession of the stage. An arrangement was soon effected. During a brief probationary period she played without compensation; but, after a short trial, she was found to be both talented and useful, and Herr Roeder thereupon engaged her, at a monthly salary of five florins—two dollars in gold. The first fruit of her industry was a black velvet dress, which cost six gold dollars; and no fairy princess was ever more or prouder than little Marie Seebach in her well-earned finery.

One hour of much greater happiness, however, was soon to come to the gifted child. She had been reciting the balcony scene in Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet," with her father and Herr Roeder for an audience. Both were pleased, and Marie overheard Roeder say to his old friend Seebach, "Your Marie will be the first *Juliet* of the world!" This success was typical of many child-triumphs. The Press of Neuremberg had already called attention to the rich promise of this golden-haired and bright-faced girl, and had greeted her "with great prediction of noble having and of royal hope." But the purity and simplicity of her nature was in no wise damaged by these airy auguries. Modest, sincere, devoted—loving art with all her soul, and following it with all her strength—she had no ear for flattery and no room for vanity, but seemed to know, by intuitive perception, that no lasting triumphs in art are ever gained without long and patient and soulful labor. "Art," she used to say, "is my betrothed." Art she loved, and for art she labored and waited. Nor did she wait in vain.

The next important step in her professional career was the securing of an engagement at Cassel, to which place she went from Neuremberg, to take the position of juvenile soubrette. It cost her a great deal of trouble to get this place; but things worth having generally cost trouble, and the effort in her case was immediately rewarded.

She afterward proceeded to Hamburg, and applied to the celebrated manager, Dr. Maurice, for an engagement to act "star" parts, "guest" parts the Germans call them, because the "star" actor comes in the relation of a guest, and the application was favorably considered. Within four weeks after she left Cassel she appeared in Hamburg. At the former place she had amused and charmed the people by acting such parts as *Josie*, in the Berlin burlesque of "Cook and Hen." At the latter she began her engagement as *Marguerite*, in Goethe's "Faust," and in that character she created such a profound impression that, immediately after her first performance of it, Dr. Maurice engaged her for a term of two years. She had taken the town by storm; and the lustre of her representation was not in the least impaired even in contrast with the famous *Mephistopheles* of Heinrich Marr.

To Vienna she was bound, however, and at Vienna she remained. Her sojourn here lasted for two years, and into these years were crowded a great deal of labor, progress and happiness. Under the energetic and liberal leadership of Laube, her genius found the amplest scope and the freest action. Not an obstacle was thrown in her path. She wished to free the stage from the fetters of tradition, and she found the way clear and smooth before her. Veterans in acting—Anschütz, Laroche, Joseph Wagner, Fichtner, Lowe, Julie Rettich and others—had tangled the pathway of art with the briars of precedent. These she cut ruthlessly away, and so led the spirit of the drama, in that epoch, from artifice to nature. And while she won the admiration of the public, who only saw her superb acting, she grappled to her soul, with hooks of steel, the friendship of all who came to know her as a woman.

The two years that Marie Seebach passed in Vienna were among the happiest of her life. To this day the Vienna public is remembered by her with kindness, gratitude and esteem; and to this day the actress is held by that public in enthusiastic and delighted recollection.

During the vacations which she enjoyed while at the Hofburg Theatre, she visited and played in other great cities and important towns in Germany; and everywhere her efforts were rewarded with abundant prosperity. In Prague and in Graz she received, from the civic authorities and the artists' unions, golden and silver laurel wreaths, as souvenirs of popular appreciation. At Pesth a torch-light procession marched forth to do her honor. At Leipsic the Schiller Society made her an honorary member of its august and exclusive body. In Coburg-Gotha, the Duke decorated her with the medal of merit for art and science; and it is worthy of note that she is the first lady who has ever been permitted to wear that medal as a decoration in ribbon. Thus in all directions did the voice of popular applause and the verdict of critical authority and royal taste set the seal of authenticity on the judgment which in Vienna had accepted Marie Seebach as one of the greatest actresses of her country in the present generation.

Wealth and honor have waited on her steps. Criticism has awarded her a place among the best and most famous dramatic artists in the world. She is in the prime of life and the zenith of reputation. It is natural that she should desire to repeat upon the stage of America the toil and the triumph that have made her eminent on the stage of Europe. That desire leads her to these shores. She comes hither under auspices of the most hopeful and promising character. To Mr. Grau's sagacity and enterprise our stage is indebted for the great Ristori—the Rachel of Italy, in grandeur and in fame. To the same wise forethought and energy our stage will now owe the Rachel of Germany, Marie Seebach.

WASHINGTON.

Provision for an Election in Georgia—Surveys at the Isthmus—Political Prospects in Ohio—Admission of a Woman into the Typographical Union.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Information from Atlanta, Ga., is to the effect that the Republican majority in the Legislature, co-operating with Attorney-General Akerman and Gov. Bullock, will provide for an election in that State before the 1st of January, 1871, which will be a literal compliance with the generally understood interpretation of the act of Congress admitting Georgia to the Union, but sad experience has demonstrated that the Election laws of Georgia, being those bequeathed to the State by her Confederate rulers, are wholly insufficient to secure a fair and free expression of all the voters in the State. The violence, intimidation and murder which attended the campaign of 1868 are evidence of the much-needed reform in this respect, and it is a good sign that Attorney-General Akerman, who is still in Georgia, has been called upon to aid the Legislature in framing such laws as will, with the aid of the statutes passed at the last session of Congress, secure a fair election. This will necessitate a postponement of the election until the latter part of December, a time which will be more favorable for the colored voters, as at that period they are free from the restraint imposed by labor contracts.

SURVEYS AT THE ISTHMUS.

In addition to the expedition to survey the Tehuantepec and Nicaraguan routes for a ship-canal, for which Congress made an appropriation of $50,000, Lieut.-Commander Selfridge will return to the Isthmus of Darien in November to complete the survey of all the possible routes for water transit in that region. The operations of Commander Selfridge's party last Winter convinced them that a practicable canal passage was not likely to be found across Darien, but it is desired to settle the question absolutely by actual surveys, and the expedition will return for that purpose and explore some ground which they were unable to traverse last season.

REPUBLICAN PROSPECTS IN OHIO.

Gen. Garfield, who has been in the city for a few days, speaks quite confidently of the result of the approaching election in Ohio. He says the discussions thus far have caused the people to increase their appreciation of the work done by Congress at its late session, particularly the work of the last month, and that there is no reason to apprehend any material change from former elections. He regards it possible that the Republicans may lose one district in the State through divisions therein, but considers it equally possible that they may gain one of the Cincinnati districts now represented by a Democrat.

FEMALE MEMBER OF THE TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

The Typographical Union of the District of Columbia last night unanimously admitted to membership a female compositor, Miss Mary C. Green, of Ohio, now employed at the Government Printing-office. The same Society have never yet been able to determine whether they will admit to like membership a son of Fred Douglass, who cannot change the color of his skin.

In August last, the safe of J. W. Dodd, No. 119 Newark-avenue, Jersey City, was robbed of $200 by a negro named Robert Fleming. The detectives have since been on his track, and on Friday Detectives Carroll and Stratford, of the Jersey City force, succeeded in arresting him at Natick, Mass. He was brought to Jersey City and lodged in jail yesterday morning.

POLITICAL.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Temperance Politics—Meeting at Cooper Institute—Address of Hon. C. C. Leigh.

A meeting of the friends of temperance was held in Cooper Institute last evening for the purpose of listening to Hon. Chas. C. Leigh, candidate of the Anti-dram-shop Party for the office of Lieutenant-Governor, who was advertised to speak. Mr. Stephen Merritt, Jr., presided, and Mr. Phillip Phillips varied the exercises by singing excellent temperance songs.

On being introduced to the audience Mr. Leigh said he should relate the old story of the evils of intemperance. The dram-shop was the source of poverty and crime; 15,000 of them are established by law in the State of New-York, and in the Metropolitan district they bring forth one murder every twenty-four hours. Again and again the friends of temperance had marshaled their hosts to overthrow this power for evil, and again and again had they been cheated. The Anti-dram-shop Party intended to establish no sumptuary law; they would have no committee to follow one who buys a keg or a bottle of intoxicating liquors, in order to see what is done with it; but simply protests against the cutting up of liquors in retail, in drams, and the offering of them, in this shape, for sale. Absolute prohibitory laws are incapable of being carried out in this country, and are founded on a false basis. The Anti-dram-shop Party interfered with no man's religion; it seeks to obtain the aid and assistance of all religions and sects. It seeks to suppress the dram-shop by law. Some say, "Why not use moral suasion?" It has been used. But it can have effect only on men who have morals to be affected; it will be useless when the attempt is made on immoral men. It is not proposed, or expected, to make men temperate by law; all that is asked or expected is, that the dram-shop shall be destroyed. The grog-shop is sustained and protected by law. The business differs from all others in this respect, because the State demands that all who wish to follow it shall have the great seal of the State to license him for this express purpose. Why do you organize a distinct party? say some. What else can the temperance men do? The pulpit, the rostrum, the Press, the influences of social life, all have been resorted to for the purpose of destroying the evil; party caucuses have been tried in order to put temperance men in nomination; men have gone down into the dirty pool of politics in order to effect this purpose—all of no avail. What, then, can temperance men do? The Democratic Party, honestly and boldly avows its adherence to the largest liberty in favor of the sale of intoxicating drinks. The Republican Party has done absolutely nothing for the cause of temperance, although they have been in power for the past ten years. At the last Convention of that Party they passed a resolution declaring that as the legal voters of any town have the right to grant license for the sale of liquors, therefore they should have the right to prohibit it. What do they mean by "they should?" The right to prohibit is now the law of the State, passed by a Democratic Legislature, and signed by a Democratic Governor, and yet the Republican Party, presuming on the ignorance of the temperance people, put forward such a resolution as this, thinking they will be satisfied, and will go to the polls and vote their ticket. Both the Republican and the Democratic Parties are thanked for what they have done in the past, but no party can live simply on its past history of good deeds. We have now vital issues to be decided—the destruction of the dram-shop is demanded, and if the Republican Party will aid the temperance people in this, they may depend on their votes; but if they do not, then the friends of temperance will trust to their own efforts. The Anti-dram-shop Party has a distinct issue, while in neither of the platforms of the two great parties is there anything more than allusions to the past. The whole question is now narrowed down to a struggle for office between those that are out and those that are in; and in this great City of ours the leaders of both parties have, in many instances, coalesced and shared the plunder. The Anti-corn League in England, after carrying their point, became a Reform Party, and after making England almost a Republic, they have become an Anti-dram-shop Party. We should follow their example; and now, having established manhood suffrage, we should go further, and seek to overthrow the greatest of all evils—the dram-shop. The existence of the dram-shop is dangerous to our very political institutions. In these places the machinery of politics is put in motion. The dram-sellers are the only men in the country who violate the law with impunity. Were it not for their influence we should not have men in the Legislature who can be bribed and bought—we should have passed no Erie bill, an enactment which has done more than anything else to ruin American securities abroad. But for the hope of having the aid of the dram-shop influence, a young and talented gentleman who has achieved high office and hopes for still higher, would never have dared to sign such a bill. When the dram-seller asks anything, the men in office knowing where the power that nominated them is placed, dare not refuse it. The fact is, the dram-shop must go down or our liberties are gone. The speaker said he had confidence enough in the American people to believe, that when this issue comes fairly up, their influence will be on the side of liberty. To the calculating person who asks, "How can you succeed?" he would say, the religious masses, the temperance masses, and the tax-payers will be on the side of the anti-dram-shop party. The wives and mothers of the land will use their influence in favor of that party's success, and with these forces on their side, and God on their side, this curse of all curses will be put an end to.

Mr. Merritt announced that the meetings would be held at Cooper Institute every Sunday evening until further notice, and that on Sunday evening next, Mr. E. Z. C. Judson (Ned Buntline) will make an address. After further singing by Mr. Phillips, the meeting adjourned.

The Campaign Among the Germans.

By the formation of the German Central Campaign Club of this City by the German Republican Central Committee, the campaign among our German fellow-citizens has been fairly opened. The numerous German district campaign organizations which are now in the course of formation in all parts of the City will give strength to the movement among the Germans of all parties in favor of the Saratoga nomination. A large portion of the German voters, who heretofore have cast their votes in favor of the Democratic Party, have evinced a determination to sever their connection with a party principally composed of an element which is in open sympathy with the national and hereditary enemy of Germany. This determination on the part of the majority of the intelligent German voters has been made apparent by the movement among the Germans of the Twenty-second Ward, where, without distinction of party, a strong Woodford and Kaufman Campaign Club has been organized under favorable auspices, and by the proceedings of the German Republican Central Committee on Friday evening. The German Central Campaign Club was formed on a broad basis, with a view to not merely representing the German Republicans, but the great majority of independent German voters, who will no longer affiliate with the Democratic Party.

The new German Central Campaign Club, which, no doubt, will soon be in working order, invites all intelligent German voters to join the organization, to crush "the rotten and corrupt Tammany Hall regency, who, aided by political 'Turcos,' have for many years ruled with an iron hand this great commercial emporium, and who have succeeded by the most palpable frauds at the ballot-box" in keeping their ill-gotten power. A vigorous campaign among our German fellow-citizens may be expected.

Twentieth Assembly District Boys in Blue.

At a meeting of the "Boys in Blue," Twentieth Assembly District, held at Dingeldein's No. 1,000 Third-avenue, on Saturday evening, 17th inst., Capt. Wm. H. Benjamin in the chair, the following officers were elected:

Capt. John Osborn, President; First-Lieut. Reuben Parkhurst, Secretary; Capt. William H. Benjamin, Commandant; First-Lieut. Fred. Lowe, First-Lieutenant; First-Lieut. Samuel Smith, Second-Lieutenant; Serg't Patrick Quinn, First-Sergeant; Capt. Thomas Scanlon, Capt. George F. McCarthy, Capt. N. H. Babcock, Delegates to Central Committee.

The Political Situation in the Fifth New-Jersey Congressional District.

In the Fifth Congressional District of New-Jersey, which comprises Hudson County and Newark, three candidates for Congress are now in the field. They are George A. Halsey, Republican; Orestes Cleveland, regular Democratic, and [illegible], the candidate of the "Young Democracy." Before the close of the present week there will probably be a fourth aspirant for Congressional honors. In the Convention that nominated Mr. Halsey, there were several dissatisfied delegates—men who worked hard for the nomination of E. K. Pangborn, the editor of the Jersey City Journal, and only failed of success by a few votes. They are loud in their complaints of unfair play.

A convention has now been called, to meet in Newark on Tuesday evening, for the purpose of protesting formally against the action of the Bergen Convention, and of putting a new candidate in nomination. It was reported yesterday that a delegation of Newark Republicans had offered the nomination to Major Pangborn, but this rumor is pronounced untrue upon the best authority, and there is no likelihood that such a nomination would be accepted.

The district at the last election, in 1868, gave over 2,000 Democratic majority; but since the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment a gain of 1,000 votes has probably been added to the Republican side, while the Democrats have received of the negro vote not more than 200.

MAINE.

The Congressional Elect—A Sketch of Their Services.

From the Lewiston Journal.

The Republicans of Maine have done honor to themselves and to the State, by returning not only a full Republican delegation to Congress, but also a delegation which for ability and efficiency will not be excelled by any other delegation. The solid vote for Representatives to Congress, also indicates better than the vote for any other candidates, more exactly the position of the State on national questions. Mr. Lynch has 1,500 majority in the First District; Mr. Frye about 5,000 majority in the Second District; Mr. Blaine about 2,600 in the Third District; Mr. Peters about 2,500 in the Fourth District, and Mr. Hale about 1,000 in the Fifth District. Aggregate Republican majority on Congressmen, about 10,000. Two years ago, when the Republicans carried everything by storm, the Republican majorities in the several districts were: First District, 3,132; Second District, 4,[illegible]; Third District, 3,220; Fourth District, 4,622; Fifth District, 3,604.

The re-election of Hon John Lynch, from the First District, by so unexpected a majority, only shows that it needed as much activity among Republicans in other sections to bring up the Republican majority in the State to at least 12,000. Mr. Lynch has already served six years in Congress with great ability and entire success. He is one of the most successful merchants in Portland.

Hon. Wm. P. Frye, who is returned from the Second District by a rousing majority, is the only new member from this State; but his long legislative experience and familiarity with parliamentary proceedings, his well-known ability and rare powers as a public speaker, will give him at once a commanding position in Congress. Mr. Frye is about thirty-nine years of age, a graduate of Bowdoin of the Class of 1850, and one of the ablest and most successful lawyers in the State.

Hon. J. G. Blaine is elected for the fifth time from the Third District, having been first elected to Congress in 1862. His long and successful career in Congress, and the almost unanimous voice with which he was called to the Speakership, indicates the high position which he holds among the Republicans of the nation, and show that the Third District has honored herself and the State, by keeping Mr. Blaine in Congress.

Hon. John A. Peters is re-elected from the Fourth District by a large majority, although his majority is diminished somewhat by the fact that the Chamberlain movement in Bangor, by some mysterious process, threw a large part of the soldiers over to the support of Marcellus Emery, a man who openly espoused the Southern Confederacy at the opening of the rebellion. Mr. Peters is one of the ablest lawyers in the State, and has already made his mark in Congress.

The youngest member of the delegation is Hon. Eugene Hale, who is re-elected from the Fifth District by a reduced but decisive majority. Mr. Hale is a native of Turner, in this county, and, although but thirty-five years of age, has already made his mark in the legal profession and in Congress.

THE VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

The Portland *Press* of the 17th inst. says:

We have received returns of the vote cast for Governor in 366 towns, which have thrown 90,376 votes, against 87,079 last year—an increase this year of 3,299 votes.

The vote in these towns this year is: Perham, 49,170; Roberts, 41,068. Majority for Perham, 8,102. Last year Chamberlain had, in the same towns, 47,364; Smith, 35,419; Hichborn, 4,296; majority for Chamberlain, [illegible].

The towns to be heard from last year gave Chamberlain, 3,430; Smith, 4,000; Hichborn, 662. They will slightly reduce the majority for Mr. Perham, but we think it will be well up to 8,000.

THE EX-PRESIDENT.

Andrew Johnson at Gallatin—He Reviews and Defends His Policy in the Past—His Advice to Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 18.—Ex-President Andrew Johnson spoke at Gallatin last night, to a large audience. He briefly reviewed his public career since the commencement of the war, maintained his consistency, and claimed that he had voted uniformly for the good of the whole country. He referred to the principles on which the Federal Government was organized, and declared that they had been subverted since the war. He said he had always been a Democrat; he was elected Vice-President as a Union Democrat; and he had not swerved and would not swerve from the true faith. He condemned the recent State Convention for ignorance. He then read a resolution adopted by the State Convention favoring a restoration of the Southern States to their rights as the sovereign States of the American Union, and said it was secession and revolution in disguise, and admonished the people against repeating the errors of the past civil strife. He recommended a close alliance with the national Democracy, and a choice of Governor, members of Congress and the Legislature, free from all suspicion of secession. He condemned the State Convention for not disclaiming secession, and suggested the holding of a primary meeting to exhibit the tone of the State of Tennessee on that subject. He closed with an appeal for prudence and discretion, to keep off reconstruction and military rule.

TELEGRAMS.

Out-Door Sports—The Lexington Races—Postponement of the Race on the Schuylkill.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 18.—The last of the Fall races came off at Lexington yesterday. A large crowd was present. The first race for the Congress Stakes, four-mile heat, the Club to add $100, was easily won by *Morgan Scout*, beating *Carrie Atherton*, with the following result:

Morgan Scout	1	1
Carrie Atherton	2	2

Time—7:37½, 7:58½.

The best four-mile race ever run on this course.

The second race for the Consolidation Purse for beaten horses, six entries, resulted as follows:

Cadwalader's b. c. Allie Hunt, 5 years old	3	1	1
Corlies & Co.'s b. c. Steve Atchison, 3 years old	1	2	2
Ready's s. Amber, 5 years old	4	3	3
Ch. h. Marion, 5 years old	2	4	dis.

Time—1:47¼, 1:51¼, 1:51¼.

At starting *Marion* ran upon *Amber* and threw his rider.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18.—The race which was to have been rowed by picked crews of the Schuylkill Navy, and Nassau, of New-York, Boat Clubs, in four-oared shells on the Schuylkill, on Tuesday afternoon, has been postponed till Thursday afternoon, on account of a serious accident to one of the Navy crew. The race is to be on a straight way from the Falls down, and will come off between 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

Defalcation in the Baltimore Custom-House—Accident to Pay-master-General Brice.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 18.—A Sunday paper this morning reports a defalcation in the Baltimore Custom-house by the Deputy Collector. Rumor to-night places the amount from $150,000 to $200,000. Investigation is being made by a special agent of the Treasury Department. Paymaster-General Brice, United States Army, was run over here by an express wagon last evening, and his right leg broken above the ankle.

Vomito in Spain—Health Officer of Barcelona a Victim.

MADRID, Sept. 18.—The vomito has broken out at Barcelona. There have already been ten deaths, including that of the Health Officer of the port. The Government have sent a commissioner to Barcelona to investigate the circumstances.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 18.—Solomon Phelps' house and barn at Westfield were destroyed by fire this morning, together with 100 tons of hay and a large amount of corn. Loss $15,000; partially insured.

EVANS, Cal., Sept. 18.—William Heany was, to-day, detected in the act of committing rape upon the person of a little girl six years of age, the daughter of Judge Hughes, of this town. While being conveyed to the jail he was forcibly taken from the officers by a crowd of citizens and tarred and feathered and driven out of the town.

Arrest of a Notorious Counterfeiter.

Col. Whitley and his officers of the United States Secret Service, yesterday arrested, at the corner of Sixteenth-street and Third-avenue, Wm. Shelly, alias Charles Cooper, a notorious counterfeiter, who had in his possession excellently-executed counterfeit plates for the issue of the new fifteen-cent currency notes. Shelly is said to have engraved these plates in the first instance for the notorious Bill Gurney, but owing to the arrest of that personage they were not delivered, but remained in Shelly's hands, and he was endeavoring to dispose of them to some other queersman, when he and they fell into the clutches of the law. Shelly has frequently been arrested before in the West, but has always managed to escape; but the evidences of his guilt being on this occasion found upon his person, it is thought he will have more difficulty in evading the penalties of his crime. In addition to the plates a fine set of engraver's tools was found in his house, at the corner of Graham-street and Van Cott-avenue, Brooklyn, which was searched after his arrest. The prisoner was locked up and will be arraigned before a United States commissioner this morning.

THE LATE DROUTH.

Injurious Results in the City and Vicinity—Wells, Springs and Rivers Dried Up—Sufferings of the Farmers—Destruction of Crops—Injury to Manufactures—The Public Health—The Markets, &c.

The distressing heat may be said to have at last ended. The rain-storm which commenced on Friday night effectually killed it, and how thankful all are for the change! However, there are people who now begin to growl because they have to cross the muddy streets, and because the wind makes too free with men's hats and ladies' dresses. How changed did everything about the streets of our City look yesterday, when one thinks of what it was two weeks ago. Then there was sweltering heat and flying volumes of dust. Saturday a cool, strong wind blew the rain straight in our faces and gave the thoroughfares that picturesque appearance, with which none are better acquainted in wet weather than New-Yorkers. The storm continued all day, and the rain scarcely ceased for five minutes; it came down in a continuous drizzle, and only assumed strength when the strong gusts of the storm blew it along. Foot passengers received the full benefit of the blast, and, although many tried the experiment of an umbrella, they found it a failure, and "let it down." The storm was very severe along West and South streets, where it blew with all the fury of a gale, and in many instances men who were engaged at work on the streets were obliged to desist. Almost all the employes of the Park Commissioners were obliged to suspend work, and many a poor man thus lost a day's pay, who could badly afford it.

While the inhabitants of the City were finding fault with the storm, the farmers in our immediate vicinity were loud in their expressions of delight at the advent of the rain. The storm gave them no trouble, but, on the contrary, brought much consolation, and was, indeed, much needed. This storm would appear not to be local, for vessels arrived at the port Saturday and yesterday experienced strong head winds the greater part of the passage from Europe. The steam-ship *Erin*, from Liverpool, encountered a violent gale on the 11th inst., and the *Cleopatra*, from Savannah, Ga., reports "heavy north-east gales and very heavy sea to Hatteras, since which time have had strong northerly winds."

The storm must, however, be regarded as a blessing, for the long-continued drouth was in various ways doing most serious injury to the country, and had it continued would have been attended with the most disastrous results. Not alone did the farmers feel its effects, but the inhabitants of large cities were becoming apprehensive of danger. When wells and springs and brooks dry up, it is time to consider the matter as serious. When the reservoirs that supply large populations with water begin to fall, then it is but wise to take precautions, and when new insects appear to destroy the crops, it is time to become alarmed. We have just passed through such danger, although many, who never gave it a thought, will think the assertion incredible; but it is not so. It is the fact, and can be proven to be such. Throughout all that portion of the country within a radius of thirty miles of New-York, the drouth was severely felt.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

suffered very much. The first season of drouth this year may be said to have ended in the beginning of August, but the rains which closed it did not affect the springs; they only touched the surface. Then came the second dry season, which ended last Friday, and which the oldest farmers in Westchester County declare to have been the longest and severest they ever knew. Wells, springs and streams all fell lower than ever known before, and some dried up completely. This caused immense hardship to farmers, who were obliged either to drive their cattle for miles to find water or else haul water a like distance to the cattle. Immense trouble and expense was of course the result, and in some cases the cattle suffered so severely as to reduce their value twenty-five and thirty per cent.

Near as Westchester is to us, but few knew of the trouble and loss entailed on the farming portion of its population. Why, it was a common sight during the season to see the farmers and their laborers filling barrels, by means of small buckets thrown over bridges into the brooks and streams that flowed beneath, and this sometimes at a distance of four or five miles from their farms.

Through the town of Westchester there flowed a brook whose waters never ceased running on steadily and quietly, like old Time himself, for over thirty years. This last drouth, however, did what thirty years failed to do, and the little stream ceased to run, for its waters had disappeared. There was one peculiar effect of the Summer or first drouth noticeable in Westchester and in other places, we believe—that is, that it arrested the growth of potatoes, and when the rain set in they commenced to grow again. Many produced a second crop of small tubers, and in other cases the potatoes themselves sprouted.

The drouth did immense damage to the corn crop. The cases are numerous where it has been materially injured, and there have been some instances where it has been actually burned up. Therefore, in view of such a terrible drouth as that we have just now passed through, the farmers had to postpone getting in their Winter grain until rain would begin to fall, for they were not willing to sow, fearing the seed might sprout and be burned up. The present rain, however, has come in most opportune time. All through the country, yesterday, preparations were being made to take advantage of the opportunity offered of getting in all the wheat and rye on land that was in good condition.

The farmers of the district have indeed suffered much and been sorely harassed by the drouth. Citizens living in their mansions in the stone-paved streets know nothing of the hardships to which the farmer has been subjected; but it is to be hoped most fervently that their patience will never be put to such a test again. Before leaving Westchester, a very important matter cannot be omitted. Since the drouth commenced a new species of cabbage worm has made its appearance, and has been doing great injury to the cabbage; in fact, it is asserted by some of the farmers that it has destroyed the entire crop. Its appearance they attribute to the drouth.

STATEN ISLAND.

In Staten Island, both farmers and people living in the towns have suffered considerably. Staten Island, unlike New-York or Brooklyn, has no reservoir to get a supply of water from; her sole dependence rests on the wells and springs, which are plenty from one end to the other, and furnish excellent water. Within the past four weeks a great number of the wells ran dry. In the vicinity of New-Brighton, some that usually had eighteen feet of water have now dwindled down to two and three feet. It has been always a custom on the island that where a spring was on private grounds—in the yard or garden attached to a residence—to allow the people of the neighborhood who were less fortunate to draw from the well. As long as the spring supplied it liberally, the more drawn from it, the better was the water, and the one giving permission to his neighbor was thus benefited instead of being injured. Latterly, however, many have been reluctantly obliged to withdraw the permission or put a limit to the amount of water drawn, which, it need not be told here, caused considerable hardship, especially among the poorer classes. Beyond the scarcity of water the inhabitants along the water boundary of Staten Island were not otherwise troubled with the drouth. Inland, however, it was felt most keenly, for here as well as in Westchester County, the cabbage worm was at his work, and injured every leaf above ground in the whole county. The corn suffered considerably, and the few cattle on the island knew what it was to be without water. In the vicinity of Richmond, New-Dorp and other places along the line of the railroad, the effects of the drouth are plainly visible. In many places the corn is burned, and the tops of the grass present a very unhealthy appearance. Touch the grass with one's foot and the earth beneath flies up in dust as fine as powder.

The roads are in a frightful condition with the dust, and none of them so bad as those that lead from Stapleton to Richmond, the county town. To drive along them is like driving through mud—and worse. There could not have been less than six inches of dust on them last Friday, and those who followed close on a wagon suffered the penalty by having clouds upon clouds of the finest powder blown into their eyes, nose and mouth. Saturday's rain, however, settled the matter, but not until late in the day. In the forenoon, notwithstanding the showers of the night before, the wind blew with such violence as to rise the dust in volumes, making the road almost as dark as night. The drouth has left its marks behind, and the rain now steps in as a most welcome visitor.

LONG ISLAND.

From the middle of April until the 7th of August there was no rain on the east end of the island, and but little in the central and western portions. Since the 7th of August in no part of the island has any rain fallen. The consequence has been short crops of almost everything raised by the farmers. The hay crop being harvested first, suffered least. Although it has suffered with the rest of the crops in quantity, in quality it is considered above the average. The wheat crop is also above the average, and in some parts of the island better than for many years. The kernels are full and plump, injured by no rust, blight or weevil. The quantity, on account of the dry weather, the best judges say, will not be more than two-thirds of the average yield. Crops which have ripened in the second drouth have suffered the most. Corn, in some parts of the island, has been entirely destroyed. Through the Eastern towns the stalks of hundreds of fields do not reach to a man's shoulder, and in July presented the appearance of having been scorched by a fire. In low, wet districts, of course, corn has done better. Potatoes and roots of all descriptions have suffered, but not so much as corn. Potatoes are very small in size. Cabbages have suffered both from the dry weather and a worm. Fruit has been a failure, especially pears.

The farmers of the island have suffered in another manner. The immense tracts of pine woods in the central and eastern part of the island have been dried almost to tinder by the hot weather, consequently a large number of fires have raged in the woods, and among them two which have equaled any one of them, exceeding any in the number of acres burnt over. The fire near Deer Park destroyed 10,000 acres of timber, and the one near the Sag Harbor Branch Railroad overrunning from 20,000 to 40,000 acres. In the former fire a number of thousand cords of wood was destroyed, and in the latter a large amount, although not so much. The amount of property destroyed is hardly possible to be estimated. The smallest figures at which it has been estimated being $150,000, and the larger are nearly double.

The cry of no water has not been confined to the farmers. The manufacturers of the island, especially the paper manufacturers, have been compelled to stop work. The housewife has forgone the use of soft-water, and even well-water in localities has failed. Springs and rivulets have been dried up; ponds, which before were considered never-failing, have succumbed, and all nature has seemed dusty and dirty. The roads on the island have been almost impassable, and the shade-trees lining the roads and turnpikes look as though they were covered with a coating of frost. Ronkonkoma Lake, which in the early Spring arose to an alarming height, has not only subsided, but fears were entertained that it would not stop subsiding, and yesterday, before the rain, its level was full three feet lower than its lowest tide; springs and creeks, which have arisen in the ridge of upland running through the centre of the island have, as a general thing, not failed, as if a never-failing supply was locked up in the bosom of the hills.

NEW-JERSEY.

It has been many years since New-Jersey has suffered from the drouth as it has for the past few months, and the prayers of the devout at the noted Denville Camp-meeting, as well as among people who believe in divine interposition, have been offered up for the rain which has now been sent upon us. The crops have suffered very materially in many counties, though the hay and grain crops were gathered before the dry spell had become severe. The wheat crop, however, is complained of as being very light, and much of it shriveled and imperfect, on account of the absence of the rain so much needed to fill and ripen the berry. The potato crop this season will be full twenty per cent. less than an average on account of the drouth.

The only crop which seems to be entirely uninjured by the absence of rain is the fruit. While peaches in other States are reported to be forty to fifty per cent. below the usual yield, in New-Jersey the crop is full and remarkably fine. The display of fruit at the State Fair, to be held this week at Waverley, will be unusually fine, and fruit-growers are paying it great attention, and will exhibit their finest specimens. With this exception, the report of the crops throughout the State are reported to be about twenty per cent. below the average yield.

In Sussex, Cape May and Atlantic Counties the corn crop is poor—ranging, according to the most reliable reports, at from twenty to forty per cent. below the average. In other counties, however, the crop is fully as large as in former years. Rye is deficient in Hunterdon, Mercer, Sussex, Warren, Essex, Salem and Gloucester Counties.

Travel by private conveyance and by rail has been extremely uncomfortable for months, and pleasure-seekers have avoided the public roads as much as possible. Sickness has prevailed quite extensively in Eastern New-Jersey within two months, and the physicians account for it principally, because of the hot, dry days and cool nights. In the City and at the residences of those who enjoy the luxuries of beautiful grounds in the country, artificial means have been employed to water the grounds, and they generally present a very striking contrast to the dry and parched earth adjoining these more favored localities.

Everywhere has the dust been smothering to the railroad traveler and pedestrian, and troublesome to the fastidious housekeeper, through whose open window it has poured in clouds. But now the spell is broken, and very many will say Amen to the petition of the plain old farmer who asked the Lord to send a rain that would "drizzle, drizzle for a week or so."

The most serious effect of the drouth in New-Jersey—so far as its large manufacturing interests are concerned—was the scarcity of water to drive the mills that depend upon water for their motive power. In some parts of the State the want of water was severely felt, and some of the largest manufacturing establishments in the State were compelled to close in consequence. At Boonton, in the northern part of the State, and west of Paterson, the largest nail factory in the country has been for years past in successful operation. During the dry season just passed they have had their first forced intermission. The scarcity of water compelled them to cease their operations, and the extensive puddling mills have also been shut up temporarily, until the fall of water shall have become sufficient to enable them to resume work. Over 1,000 men employed in these mills have been for the time thrown out of work. The water that has fallen will do little more than to moisten the ground in that parched locality, and many other heavy water-falls must come to fully supply their sources of power.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Having paid attention to the green fields and their products, it is now well to take a glance at the Metropolis, and see how the Empire City fared through the dry season. As regards one very important matter—the supply of water—New-York was most fortunate, and her citizens never experienced throughout the whole term any want of water, though early in the Summer it was deemed necessary to caution the people against waste. Last year, for the space of two months, there was no regular supply of water to the reservoir. This year, however, when the new Board organized, Mr. Tweed sent the Engineer to Putnam County, and two lakes were bought. These have helped, since then, to give the City a constant supply of water.

Certain portions of the City were, however, affected by the drouth, as, for instance, at Carmansville, where the people were obliged to get fire engines to pump water into their cisterns. In this manner they avoided the effects of the dry term, and supplied themselves. In the lower portions, in Greenwich, Washington and other streets near the Battery, the want of water was much felt, and the sanitary condition of these places became even worse than is usually is. The sewers, which run within a foot or two of some of the Greenwich-street lodging basements, sent forth a most offensive odor into these over-wretched sunk-holes. There is not one of these places where the constant rumbling noise of the water, rising as the tide comes in, cannot be heard beneath the boards. During the drouth this undercurrent dried up, and the stench arising from the filth was disgusting in the extreme. The wonder to all acquainted with the matter is, that from these wretched holes a pestilence did not originate and spread over the entire City. Yet, curious to relate, the average of deaths in the localities referred to was but a very small proportion more than that of previous years.

Many of our new buildings were affected by the drouth—especially those constructed with brick, and in some instances walls which had been but just put up were obliged to be taken down as unreliable and unsafe. Although the ground showed signs of the drouth and heat, neither affected in any manner the pipes that convey water through the City. All through there was a plentiful supply, so much so, indeed, that on Friday, before the rain commenced, the water in the reservoir was but seven inches below the waste. Engineers from the Department have been looking after the supply for some time past. Yesterday they sent the following telegram to Mr. Tweed:

LAKE MAHOPAC, Sept. 17.

North-easter. Rained heavy during the night. Very light now. Ground absorbed the whole. None running into brooks. Will keep supply running from lakes until streams increase.

Another peculiar feature of the results of the drouth is its effect on the horse market. The dry season was a very dull season in the various stables, and the prices obtained but very poor. This is easily accounted for. Several men who desired to sell put their stock out to grass, not anticipating any such season as we have had. The result was that the grass was so badly damaged by the drouth, that instead of improving, the horses were only injured, and by the time they arrived in the market, they were poor and weak and thin, and could not, therefore, fetch anything approaching what their owners anticipated. The same may be said of the cows, and their grazing on bad grass caused a quantity of poor milk, and worse butter, to be put on the market for the past month. Scarcely a necessary of life remained unaffected by the great drouth of 1870.

BROOKLYN.

Brooklyn escaped well. She had plenty of good water all the time, and had no pest-holes like our Greenwich, Washington, and Water streets to help to spread disease and offensive odors. The people in the vicinity of Gowanus were the only portion of the Brooklynites who suffered from the dry term. These in the summer were blessed with a continuation of stenches from the decaying matter which ever lines the shore of that portion of the City of Churches. The roads in the immediate vicinity, however, took care to remind the people that it was warm weather. Many of them are new, so that the ground, from the excessive drouth, was actually turned into dust, and when Brooklyn went out to drive Brooklyn enveloped herself in clouds of her own making.

The two cities and the immediate country surrounding have got over the danger which threatened them. The mass of the people never realized it, but portions of our authorities, advised by scientific men, were advised of it, but wisely kept it quiet, fearing to cause a panic.

An Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

Dr. M. Levett has perfected his new Patent Atmospheric Pressure Plate, which comes nearer to perfection than any other method, being composed of Reticulated Gold Web, which is extremely light, strong and elastic. By a series of [illegible], hold immovable in the mouth; is small and compact, and does not interfere with speech or taste.—Advertisement.

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Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Eureka Mineral Water, Saratoga, superior to all others. For sale by druggists. B. J. LEVY, Agent, 7 Hudson R.R.R. Depot, Varick-st., N.Y.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, established 20 years, 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

MARRIED.

WILLETS—KEESE.—On the 15th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by Friends' ceremony, Thomas W. Willets, of Manhasset, to Hannah, daughter of John Keese, of Great Neck, Long Island.

WILLIAMS—TILLINGHAST.—On Thursday, Sept. 15, at the Presbyterian Church at Southold, L. I., by Rev. Dr. Stratton, of Greenport, Mr. Charles Williams, of Brooklyn, L. I., to Miss Jemima A. Tillinghast, of Southold, L. I. No cards.

DIED.

CAMPBELL.—In Brooklyn, on the 17th inst., Isabella Campbell, widow of Matthias Campbell, of Metuchin, N. J., aged 66 years.

The funeral services will be held on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 2 P. M., at the residence of her son-in-law, Smith H. Neil, No. 69 Dean-st., Brooklyn.

CONOVER.—At Princeton, N. J., on Friday, the 16th inst., after a short illness, Helen Field, youngest daughter of Francis S. and Helen F. Conover, in the 4th year of her age.

EWBANK.—In this City, on Friday evening, Sept. 16, Thomas Ewbank, in the 79th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services from his late residence, No. 149 East 21st-st., on Monday morning, Sept. 19, at 10 o'clock.

KING.—At Chelwood, Bucks County, Penn., on the 15th of September, Hannah Wharton, wife of Dr. Charles R. King.

Services at All Saints Church, Lower Dublin, Philadelphia, on Monday, 19th inst., punctually at 11½ A. M.

KETCHUM.—At his residence, Riverdale, on the Hudson, on the 16th inst., Hiram Ketchum, in his 78th year.

Funeral services will be held in Christ Church, Riverdale, on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 2½ P. M. Relatives and friends of the family and the members of the New-York Bar are respectfully invited to attend. A special car will be attached to the train leaving 30th-st. depot at 1½ P. M. Returning trains leave hourly.

KERRIGAN.—On Thursday morning, Sept. 15, Eleanor C., wife of James Kerrigan, aged 73 years.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 28 West 14th-st., on Monday morning, Sept. 19, at 10 o'clock. A solemn requiem mass will be celebrated at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, West 16th-st., at 10½ o'clock.

LEWIS.—At her residence, Brookfield, Mass., 17th inst., Mrs. Sophia Lewis, widow of the late Henry Lewis, aged 71 years.

MERWIN.—On Friday morning, Sept. 16, at his residence in this City, of apoplexy, Andrew M. Merwin, in the 80th year of his age.

Funeral services, Monday, Sept. 19, at 1 P. M., in the Washington-square Methodist Episcopal Church, 4th-st., between McDougal-st. and 6th-av.

PUTMAN.—At Yonkers, on Saturday, Sept. 17, Albert William, infant son of Thomas B. and Ellen Putman, aged 5 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, 19th inst., at the residence of his parents, Warburton-av., at 11 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Hudson River Railroad depot, Yonkers, on the arrival of the 1:15 train, to convey the remains to Green-Wood Cemetery.

WILSON.—In this City, on Friday, Sept. 16, Mary Hesson, daughter of Rev. Joseph D. and Catharine Offley Wilson, of East Liberty, Penn., aged 9 months.

Funeral services at St. Luke's Church, Hudson, opposite Grove-st., on Monday, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 15, 1870.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. L. Howland Coit, the Consul of the United States at Valencia, Spain, of the death, on the 30th of July last, at the Valencia Hospital, of James Williams, (colored,) a native of Williamsburg, L. I., and late of the ship *Annie Sise*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.'S
ORGANS AND MELODEONS.
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SEVEN-DOLLAR SILK HATS.
Ladies admire them!
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QUITTING BUSINESS.—WHITE French China Dinner Sets, 158 pieces, $30.

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QUITTING BUSINESS.—COLORED Chamber Sets, eleven pieces, English goods, $4 50.

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QUITTING BUSINESS.—MANTEL Vases, Card Receivers, India, China, &c., &c., at half price. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., No. 631 Broadway.

WE DESIRE TO CALL THE SPECIAL attention of capitalists to the property on 17th and 18th sts., near 5th-av., which is to be sold by auction by ROBERTS & McGUIRE, on TUESDAY, 20th inst., by order of the Supreme Court. This property is unquestionably some of the most valuable on the island; it runs through from street to street, and has a frontage on each of 27 feet.

JUNIPER'S HYDRASTIN COMPOUND IS a new remedy of great merit, possessing wonderful curative power in diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs. Principal depot BELEY'S Pharmacy, No. 73 Fulton, corner Gold-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States, and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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POLITICAL.

THE EMPIRE STATE MUST AND shall be redeemed.—Twelfth Assembly District.—The Republican electors of this district, and all others favorable to the election of the Republican State ticket, are invited to attend a public meeting at Woodford Hall, No. 21 Avenue D, MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 19, at 7½, for the purpose of organizing a united Woodford and Kaufman Campaign Club.

By order of the Committee, Abraham Baker, Thos. L. [illegible], Dr. Samuel [illegible], John W. Hall, John L. Smith, Clement Watts, John Guy, and Thos. Hays.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of this Association will be held at No. [illegible] West 14th-st., THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
N. D. THAYER, Secretary. W. H. [illegible], Jr., President.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Review for the Week Ending Saturday, Sept. 10—The Present Week.

There appeared to have been more briskness in the real estate market during the past week than was apparent during the week ending Saturday, Sept. 10, so far, at least, as the Exchange gave any token as to the state of the business; but on reviewing the figures for the week, it turns out to be otherwise. Against sixty-one transfers, amounting in all to $1,360,083 for New-York, and 126 transfers, in money value $630,789, for Brooklyn, for that week, we have, as the transactions of the week ending on Saturday last, fifty-eight transfers for New-York and 113 for Brooklyn, in money values of $1,122,349 and $[illegible], respectively, giving us a difference between the transactions of the two weeks, and in favor of those of week before last of $245,704 for New-York and $227,409 for Brooklyn. The public sales at the Exchange were greater last week, however, than they were during the week previous, both as to number and property-values. The week ending Sept. 10 gave us only three sales, all made in one day, (by Messrs. ROBERTS & MCGUIRE,) amounting in value to $64,712; whereas, the week just closed gave us nine sales—three by Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER & SON, amounting to $60,450; one by MULLER, WILKINS & CO., amounting to $12,000; four by Messrs. FAIRCHILD, STEVENSON & CO., amounting to $36,175; and one by Messrs. ROBERTS & MCGUIRE, amounting to $11,000—in all, $120,625, or, in money value, $64,919 more than the sales of the week before last. This exhibit of the transactions at the Exchange does not show much improvement in the actual business, as most of it is done at private terms, and the transfer values have decreased; and if we even add the gross amount of these transfer values to those obtained at public sale, we still fall behind the week ending Sept. 10 in the sum of $360,832. Well-versed dealers declare, however, that this month is generally a backward one. Heavy speculators have only just returned from the country, and are casting about for bargains—are, in fact, studying the chances for future operations; and, doubtless, when October is fairly set in, the market reports of the TIMES will tell a very different and far more interesting story than that we are now compelled to lay before our readers.

The following is a summary of the transfers for the past week, day by day, both in this City and Brooklyn:

	Transfers.	New-York.	Transfers.	Brooklyn.
Monday	13	$142,752	21	$[illegible]
Tuesday	6	58,650	18	110,[illegible]
Wednesday	9	264,600	18	41,[illegible]
Thursday	6	122,427	19	66,[illegible]
Friday	13	346,160	24	89,[illegible]
Saturday	11	186,760	14	68,[illegible]
Total	58	$1,122,349	113	$[illegible]

During the coming week there are valuable offerings to be made, which will doubtless induce a more than ordinary attendance of bidders.

Messrs. ROBERTS & MCGUIRE have bulletined improved property on Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, 225 feet from Fifth-avenue, to be sold on Tuesday, Sept. 20, by virtue of a judgment order of the Supreme Court, in a partition suit, GRATZ NATHAN, Esq., referee.

WILLIAM KENNELLY will, on Wednesday, Sept. 21, sell twelve valuable lots at Wilton, on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth-street, and south side of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh-street, between Boulevard and St. Ann's avenues. Each lot is 25 feet front and rear, and 105 feet deep. The location is a desirable one, adjoining the residence of D. SADLIER, Esq., and about one mile from Harlem Bridge. Both Boulevard and St. Ann's avenues are to be 100 feet wide.

ROBERTS & MCGUIRE will sell, by order of JOSEPH H. DUKE, Esq., referee, on Thursday, Sept. 22, an irregular plot of land on Third-avenue, between Eighty-eighth and Eighty-ninth streets, 26.5 feet from the corner of Eighty-eighth-street and Third-avenue, fronting on Third-avenue 100 feet, running parallel with Eighty-ninth-street 94.7 feet and with Eighty-eighth-street 100 feet, being 114 feet deep at its outermost point from Third-avenue.

It is expected that there will be spirited bidding on all this property, and especially on that in Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Broadway, w. s., No. 222, 18.6x118.11x18.6x117...$16,800
Washington and Fulton sts., n. e. corner, 24.7x68x23.6...32,500
11th-st., n. s., 330 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25.5x100...13,000
[illegible]-st., s. s., 188 ft. w. of Avenue C, 125x92...13,750
[illegible]-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 11th-av., 200x100.5...30,000
[illegible]-st., s. s., 80 ft. e. of 3d-av., 21.8x¾ block...5,000
[illegible]-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100.11...2,000
Avenue C, e. s., 85 ft. n. of 7th-st., 18.3x82.5...3,000
1st-av., w. s., 46 ft. n. of 9th-st., 23.11x100...12,000
3d-av., w. s., 80 ft. s. of 42d-st., 20.1x75...22,000
4th-av., e. s., 82 ft. n. of 81st-st., 20x80...6,500

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Green-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of Union-av., 25x100...$600
Hulsey and Throop avs., s. e. corner, 400x100...12,000
Madison-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 25x100...2,700
Madison-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 25x100...2,425
South 3d-st., s. s., 20 ft. e. of 6th-st., 20x71.2...9,000
12th-st., n. s., 338 ft. e. of 6th-av., 18.9x100...3,500
27th-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 5th-av., 21x100...5,000
Carlton-av., e. s., 66 ft. s. of Willoughby-av., 21.6x100...14,000
Clinton-av., w. s., 22 ft. s. of Park-av., 22x87.6...12,000
DeKalb-av., s. s., 27.3 ft. w. of Cumberland-st., 21x90.11...14,500
Green-st., s. s., 250 feet w. of Oakland-st., 25x100...700
Lewis-av. and Witherspoon-st., s. w. corner, 100x100...2,800
Norman-av. and Lorimer-st., s. e. corner, 50x100...4,100
8th-av., w. s., 30.4 ft. n. of Middle-st., 18x30, half-acre...4,000

QUEENS COUNTY.

Hempstead.

Road to Hegeman's Landing, s. s., adjoining Dunbar, 7½ acres, Browers...$2,150
Foster Meadow Road, s. s., adjoining Doughty's, ¼ acre...70

Flushing.

Cedar-st., n. s., adjoining Boylan's, 25x86.9...$100

Rockaway.

Main Rockaway road, s. s., adjoining Pettit's, 60 acres, Hicks...$4,800

Newtown.

Clinton-av., e. s., 50 ft. n. of Willow-place, 50x100...$400

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Broad-st., s. e. s., 177 ft. n. of Gouverneur-st., 50x85...$5,500
Broome-st., e. s., 100 ft. s. of South Orange-av., 42.6x100...4,500
Hunterdon-st., s. s., 150 ft. from Court-st., 25x100...825
Mulberry-st., w. s., adjoining Pennington's property, 51x100...5,025
Springfield-av., s. s., 150 ft. from Wightman's property, 50x130...600

Orange.

South-st., s. s., 410 ft. w. of Oakwood-av., 25x81...$1,100

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A SUPERB RESIDENCE AND SEVENTY Lots, fronting on the Grand Boulevard and Hudson River, commanding the finest view on the island, will be sold at a bargain or exchanged for improved property. G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st.

A BARGAIN—A HANDSOME BROWN-stone house, fully furnished, on 44th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.; only $58,500. G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS NEW brown-stone house and lot, No. 21 East 46th-st., near Madison-av.; medium sized; cheap. Inquire on the premises. GEO. W. FANNING.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, NEAR Stuyvesant-square, a four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, in perfect order. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—$12,000—FIRST-CLASS HOUSE in desirable neighborhood, No. 34 1st-place, Brooklyn. Address N. A. HALE, No. 50 Clinton-av., Albany, N. Y.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—TWO brown-stone houses, size 20x42, three stories, basement and cellar, with all improvements; location Nos. 192 and 194 Greene-av., near the corner of Cambridge-place. For particulars apply to GEORGE WILSON, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, No. 63 William-st., or to P. WILLIAMS, No. 152 Ryerson-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop house No. 275 President-st., opposite Carroll Park, Brooklyn; location very desirable in all respects; price, $9,500; possession Oct. 1. For permits, apply to H. B. KELLOGG, No. 8 Broadway, New-York, or No. 28 2d-place, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—A FIRST-CLASS three-story brown-stone house, built this year; all improvements; Greene-av., near Classon-av.; possession Oct. 1. Apply to CANDEE & COOK, corner Fulton and Clermont avs.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—IN JERSEY CITY, TWO FIRST-class residences, best locations in the city, ten minutes from the ferry; No. 43 Sussex-st. at $1,000 per year; No. 176 Grand-st., $900; both houses in perfect repair; gas and water throughout; a rare chance. Apply to A. MCC. GREGORY, No. 1 Montgomery-st., Darcy Building, Jersey City.

Also, in Darcy Building, one block from and facing the ferry, choice rooms for offices, and one room, 80x75 feet, for any light manufacturing purpose. Apply as above.

THIRTY-FIRST-ST., NEAR MADISON-AV.—To let till May, an elegantly-furnished house, $400 per month. Parties desiring houses or rooms, with or without board, apply at Everett Library, No. 88 5th-av.

ORANGE, N. J.—DESIRABLE PLACES for rent, furnished or unfurnished, and for sale, by HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau, corner Pine, Orange Real Estate Agents.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 9 WEST 49TH-ST., with or without the furniture. Apply on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FROM 1ST NOVEMBER TO 1ST May, a first-class, moderate-sized house, well furnished; situation between 4th and 6th avs. and 23d and 50th sts. Address, giving particulars, Box No. 223 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—FOR SALE AN ELegant two-story and French-roof house, with extension; frame, filled in with brick, containing about fifteen rooms, with all modern improvements, gas, water, furnace in cellar, stationary wash-tubs, bath-room, water-closets, stable, carriage-house, shrubbery and large kitchen-garden, containing a great variety of fruit-trees; dimensions of the land, 150 by 300 feet. This house is situated on an elevated ground, on Stiles-st., in the best part of the city, and is surrounded by handsome dwellings; possession at once; terms very liberal. Apply to JOHN PHILLIPS, No. 54 William-st., New-York, or to GEORGE F. MEYER, opposite railroad depot, Elizabeth.

TO BE SOLD—THIS MONTH, NEAR Orange, N. J., a splendidly-located, very handsome dwelling; grounds nicely improved; a rare opportunity. Apply to A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st., N. Y., or corner Orange and 1st sts., Roseville, Newark, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE OR RENT, elegant place, desirably located; large residence; every convenience; eight acres; fruit, stables, green-houses; extensive gardens; on macadamized road; lighted with gas. Apply to HAMILTON & WALLIS, 9 Nassau, corner Pine, Orange Real Estate Agents.

A SUPERB RESIDENCE AND SEVenty lots fronting on the Grand Boulevard and Hudson River, commanding the finest view on the island. Will be sold at a bargain or exchanged for improved property. G. LESPINASSE, 25 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 242 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

HOUSE, BARN, AND FOURTEEN acres in West Elizabeth; fourteen miles from New-York, one-fourth mile from depot. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET.

IN

TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, Times Office.

TO LET—THE DESIRABLE PRIVATE STAble, No. 107 East 38th-st., near Park-av. Stalls above ground for six horses; large carriage-room, coachmen's rooms, &c. Apply to EDWARD SIMPSON, No. 107 Front-st.

TO LET—AT NO. 118 MADISON-AV., A front basement, arranged for a physician.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

TUESDAY, Sept. 20, 1870,
At 12½ P. M., on the premises,
THIRD AUCTION SALE
of the
Holland estate
at
MADISON, N. J.

By order of the
Madison Land Association,

180 LOTS

will be positively sold to the highest bidder. They are most beautifully situated, within three minutes' walk of the station, and command

MOST MAGNIFICENT VIEWS,

and are in the immediate vicinity of the elegant residence of F. S. Lathrop, Esq., the new and attractive dwelling of Mr. Edward Holland, and adjoin the

DREW THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

Special train will leave New-York at 10:30 A. M. Luncheon on the arrival of the train.

For maps, passes and full particulars apply to the auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

JOHN LEEMING & Co., Auctioneers.

PUBLIC SALE BY AUCTION OF THE CELEBRATED CALEDONIA SPRINGS PROPERTY.

Messrs. JOHN LEEMING & CO., of Montreal, intend offering at auction on the 28th of SEPTEMBER inst., the valuable Mineral Springs, the ruins of the hotel, recently destroyed by fire, (all built of stone;) about 400 acres of land in the neighborhood, (much of it in building lots;) steam-engine, boiler, &c.; the furniture of the hotel, and the large adjoining building, not touched by the fire, and which, with little alteration, can be made an excellent temporary or permanent hotel; also a wharf lot and dwelling, known as "Hartwick Wharf," situate on the Ottawa River, near L'Original.

For particulars apply for circular to JOHN LEEMING & CO., Auctioneers.

REFEREE SALE IN PARTITION of Brooklyn property, to close an estate.—Cole & Murphy, auctioneers, will sell at public auction on FRIDAY, Sept. 23, 1870, at their sales-room, No. 379 Fulton-st., Brooklyn:

The St. Felix Mansion, on the east side of Raymond-st., near Fulton-av., and grounds, embracing five lots on Raymond-st. and five lots on St. Felix-st.; house substantially built, 43.3 by 57.3. For maps and terms apply at the office of the auctioneers, or to

SIDNEY V. LOWELL, Referee,
No. 44 Court-st., Brooklyn.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE AND STRAW.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 5, 1870.

Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached, are invited from responsible parties until 12 M., Oct. 5, 1870, for furnishing all the Oats, Hay, and Rye Straw required at this depot during the year commencing Nov. 1, 1870.

Forage and Straw to be delivered monthly, anywhere within one (1) mile of the limits of the Cities of Washington and Georgetown, D. C., and at Fort Whipple, Va., about one and one-half (1½) miles from Georgetown, and a small quantity at Soldiers' Home, D. C., at such times as may be ordered by the Quartermaster in charge.

Oats to be delivered in good burlap sacks of about three (3) bushels each, and to weigh not less than thirty-two (32) pounds to the bushel.

Hay and Straw baled; bales to weigh: Hay, from 250 to 300 pounds each, and Straw in 100 and 200 pound bales.

Bidders will state the price of Oats, Hay, and Straw per pound.

The quantity required each month is estimated at 25,000 pounds of Oats, 57,000 pounds of Hay, and 24,000 pounds of Straw.

The United States reserves the right to diminish or increase the above quantities at any time during the continuance of the contract by giving thirty (30) days' notice.

Guarantees will be required with each bid in the sum of fifteen hundred (1,500) dollars, signed by two responsible sureties, that the bidder will, if successful, execute a contract within six (6) days after his acceptance, in accordance with the above requirements.

Payments will be made monthly for quantities delivered, if in funds, or as soon thereafter as funds are provided for the purpose, and upon the receipt of parties to whom delivery has been ordered, and the certificate as to quantity and quality of an inspector appointed by the undersigned.

Proposals will be marked, "Proposals for Forage," and addressed to the undersigned.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening.

WILLIAM MYERS,
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A.,
Depot Quartermaster.

BEDDING.

BEDDING.

JOHN H. WILCOX & CO.,
NO. 50 4TH-AV.
(Opposite A. T. Stewart & Co.'s upper store.)

Importers of South American Horse-hair. Manufacturers and dealers, wholesale and retail.

MATTRESSES.

Hair, Sponge, Eureka, Husk and Straw Mattresses.
Patent Double-bordered Spring Mattresses.
Patent Oriental Steel-spring Bed Bottoms.
Eider Down, Plumes, Cretons, &c.
Feathers, Feather-bed Bolsters and Pillows.
Blankets, Quilts, Comforters and Sheets.

Feathers washed and purified by Sheldon's Patent Process—live steam. Old feathers renovated by steam and relieved of all disagreeable odor.

Hair Mattresses renovated and remade.

JOHN H. WILCOX,
formerly of
MELLEN & WILCOX.

FURNITURE.

PLAIN AND DECORATED FURNITURE,

For City and country residences; also, mattresses, &c., all of our own manufacture. We also manufacture the Ashland Combination Bedstead, combining double and single bed, or crib, in one. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.

THE ENTIRE FURNITURE (VERY desirable) of a moderate-sized house for sale at one-half its value. Apply immediately for particulars at No. 27 Mercer-st., back office.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 10 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLINS & BAYLES.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW-SCHOOL—The thirteenth annual Term of this Institution commences at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on the first Wednesday of October, and continues until May 17, 1871; graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. For catalogues and information generally, address at No. 37 Lafayette-place, THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

TEACHERS.

TO THE PRINCIPALS OF SCHOOLS.—Two first-class teachers, competent for advanced pupils, offer two entire days for painting department or musical, either singing or harp and pianoforte. Address Mrs. T. W. C., Hall's music-store, No. 543 Broadway, or Mr. W. A. Pond, No. 547 Broadway.

WANTED—AT THE EDUCATIONAL Agency, No. 488 6th-av., for situations near the City, a teacher of penmanship and a governess.

INSTRUCTION.

S. A. FARRAND'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Broadway corner 29th-st. Reopens Sept. 26.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN,
No. 40 Washington-square, (south.)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.

Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms, and opens its twenty-eighth academic year Sept. 12. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 620 FIFTH-AVENUE.

Fourteenth year opens Sept. 22. Able masters in charge of the several departments.

Carriages provided for pupils at a distance.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

E. DE CRAUZAT'S FRENCH AND English school for boys, with primary department, will reopen Sept. 15, at No. 102 West 24th-st., near 6th-av. Pupils received at any time, number limited to forty; modern languages taught by experienced teachers. French is the language of the school. Circulars and references to be obtained at the school.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN
No. 21 Madison-av., between 25th and 26th sts.
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.
Address as above.

MISS MERLE'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
For young ladies and children,
NO. 7 EAST 25TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1870. Address as above.

LESPINASSE.

Fort Washington Institute, for young ladies. Opens Sept. 20. Graduating course for modern languages. French the language of the school. Circulars at the office of G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st. WALSH & LEROY, No. 21 East 16th-st.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN, CORNER PARK-AV. and 38TH ST., (Murray Hill,) will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1870.
Address as above.

MRS. PARKS'
BOARDING AND DAY SHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 123 Madison-av., corner 33d-st.
Formerly Ferris' Female Institute.
Reopens Sept. 21. For circulars apply as above.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
French and English Boarding and Day School For Young Ladies and Children,
At No. 22 West 19th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, 1870. Address as above.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE, Established 1854, for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men. Thorough teaching. Common-sense management.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 393, Yonkers, N. Y.

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYONS'
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 204 West Twenty-third-st., will open Sept. 14, 1870. Apply for circulars to above address.

MISS JAUDON'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
Day School for young ladies, No. 5 East 27th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 26.

HOME INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y., a Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 14. For circulars, address Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—No. 323 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts. 107TH YEAR begins MONDAY, Sept. 12. CLASSICAL, ENGLISH and PRIMARY DEPARTMENTS. FRENCH, GERMAN and DRAWING. NO EXTRA CHARGES. Apply for catalogue.
B. H. CAMPBELL, A. B., Principal.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS."—BEGIN their 10th year Sept. 20. For girls, 15 W. 42d-st. (removed from 63 W. 36th-st.) N. B.—Private recitation rooms for young ladies connected with the above. Boys' school 1,460 B'way, cor. 39th-st. For admission or circulars apply to Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 W. 42d-st.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL reopen their boarding and day school for young ladies at Mamaroneck on WEDNESDAY, the 6th September. Circulars can be procured at the music store No. 4 Leroy-place, or by addressing the Principal at Mamaroneck.

MISSES E. R. CLARKSON AND J. E. BUSH, (graduate of Vassar College,) having had experience in teaching, will open a French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies at Elizabeth, N. J., Sept. 15. For circulars, address the Principals, Woodbridge, N. J., until after Sept. 5.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A Boarding school for young ladies, reopens Tuesday, Sept. 20. Address for particulars, Mrs. CORNELIA MCVICKAR MILLER, Principal, Riverdale, on Hudson. Circulars at Appleton's, No. 90 Grand-st.

A FRENCH, ENGLISH AND LATIN Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, by Mlle. TARDIVEL, No. 249 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Unsurpassed accommodations for permanent boarders.

MISS WARREN'S ENGLISH AND French School for boys, reopens Sept. 15, in Tremont's Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Those wishing a good school will do well to call.

PROF. ROUSSEL'S FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, No. 810 6th-av., reopens Sept. 19. Boarding and day pupils prepared for college or business. French the language of the school; primary department. Send for circular.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their English and French Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITH'S French and English Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 200 West 43d-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 26.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children, No. 31 East 28th-st., near Madison-av., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES WILL commence at the old location, No. 212 5th-av., corner of 26th-st., on MONDAY, Oct. 3, and at No. 681 5th-av., on SATURDAY, Oct. 1.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH and French School for young ladies and children, No. 252 West 20th-st., will be reopened Monday, Sept. 19.

DUANE S. EVERSON'S SCHOOL.—Ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics; reopens Sept. 21, at No. 1,193 Broadway, near 28th-st.

PROF. J. M. GUENEAULT HAS RETURNED from Europe, and will resume his professional duties on and after the 20th September. Application at No. 38 Union-square.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY, corner of Washington-place and Wooster-st., reopens Sept. 12. M. M. HOBBY, G. CHASE, Principals.

MRS. DOTY AND MRS. TRIVETT—Boarding and Day School for young ladies at Astoria, N. Y. Being situated near New-York, the school combines the advantages of City and country. It opens the 1st Monday in October.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 46 East 54th-st., New-York, will reopen on Sept. 26. Particular attention given to French and German. For circulars call or address as above.

MISS E. L. ROBERTS, BELLEVILLE, N. J., will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Sept. 5. For circulars, write as above, or to LE BOUTILLIER BROS., No. 48 East 14th-st., New-York.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

RARITAN BAY SEMINARY, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Miss MANNING, Principal. Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children will reopen Sept. 20. Address as above.

MISS OLSSEN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 260 5th-av., will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

THE MISSES DWIGHT'S ENGLISH and French School for young ladies and little girls, at No. 82 Harrison-st., South Brooklyn, will be reopened Sept. 20.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding-school, for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 20.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, PEEKSKILL, N.Y., reopens Sept. 12.
CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A.

FAMILY BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL at Hackensack, N. J. WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 5. Pupils prepared for college.

MISS BRUSH, SUCCESSOR TO THE late Mrs. Fitz-Henri, will continue her school for young ladies and children at No. 40 Irving-place, commencing WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS FRASER'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 44 West 46th-st., will reopen Thursday, Sept. 22.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

FAIRVIEW INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, South Orange, N. J., reopens Sept. 12.
Miss E. A. HAMMEKEN, Principal.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 15 at No. 1,196 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 10 BOYS; Ages 5 to 12. Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE,
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
Nos. 126, 128 AND 130 EAST 24TH-ST.,
REOPENS SEPT. 12.

College, Business, West Point, Navy School. Modern languages. Boarding and Primary Departments, Gymnasium, &c.

Prospectus to be had.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 167 Madison-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21.

Thorough English course. French practically the language of the school and family. Class of belles-lettres; primary department; infant class.

Circulars sent on request.

MR. & MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.

A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: CLASSICAL, MODERN LANGUAGES, ELEMENTARY, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH STUDIES AND NATURAL SCIENCE. Classes are also formed in MUSIC, DRAWING, FENCING and ELOCUTION. A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT, RIDING-SCHOOL, with WELL-TRAINED HORSES, GYMNASIUM, &c.

Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.

MISS CONSTOCK'S,
NO. 8 WEST 39TH-ST.,
Opposite Reservoir Park, near 5th-av.
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

The ensuing school year commencing THURSDAY, Sept. 22, 1870.

An EXCLUSIVELY French department (or French and German, if desired,) modeled after the best schools abroad, will be organized Oct. 1.

N. B.—No remission of care and talent for regular course of tuition in English and French.

Address by mail as above.

MRS. GARRETSON'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 52 WEST 47TH-ST.,
will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20, 1870. Circulars may be obtained by application as above. Mrs. GARRETSON will be at home on and after Sept. 1.

MISS WHITCOMB'S
Successor to
Miss HARRISON'S,
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 82 Pierrepont-st., corner of Henry-st., Brooklyn Heights, New-York. This school will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, 1870.
Address as above.

BERNARD FRENCH INSTITUTE,
Reopens (9th year) Sept. 26, at No. 1,269 Broadway, between 34th and 35th sts. For circulars and information, apply at the residence of the Principal, No. 225 West 23d-st., where a limited number of boarding pupils will be received in the family.
Prof. A. BERNARD.

MISS HAVENS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
for young ladies and children, No. 272 Madison-av., will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters addressed to her residence will receive prompt attention. Her school circulars will be forwarded on application.

A SCHOOL THAT IS A SCHOOL.

BROOKLYN (N. Y.) FRENCH-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 213 Cumberland-st., opposite Washington Park.
UNRIVALED ACCOMMODATIONS FOR BOARDERS.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY,
No. [illegible] West 36th-st.,
MISS C. E. FERRIS PRINCIPAL,
will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 28 West 16th-st., will re-open THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters address as above.

MISS PERINE
Will reopen her French and English School for young ladies and children, at No. 103 East 38th-st., THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Miss Perine will be at home Sept. 6.

MR. CORNWALL'S
School for boys and young gentlemen advanced in study, No. 1,267 Broadway, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 19.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—SCHOLASTIC exercises will be resumed in this institution for the one hundred and seventeenth year since its foundation, on MONDAY, the 3d day of October proximo. Candidates for admission will be received on FRIDAY, Sept. 30, and SATURDAY, Oct. 1, at 10 o'clock A. M. each day, at the College. Students of the College, who have conditions to fulfill, will present themselves at the College on SATURDAY, Oct. 1.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY, Nos. 86, 88 and 90 Montague-st., (new Nos. 138, 136 and 140,)—The Fall term of the twentieth year of this day and boarding school for young ladies will open Sept. 19. Send for a circular.
CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, MASS.—This school, limited to six pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19. For inquiries concerning it apply to RICHARD F. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass. Circulars may also be obtained at E. Lockwood's book-store.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and Mathematical School will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d-st. Circulars to be had at G. P. PUTNAM & SONS', corner of 4th-av. and 23d-st., or of J. H. MORSE, No. 787 6th-av.

MESSRS. J. W. SCHERMERHORN & G. HAMILTON will reopen in a new and commodious school-building their English, Classical and Mathematical School, 19th of September, No. 830 6th-av. For circulars or conference apply at No. 101 West 48th-st.

MRS. C. REARS, NO. 222 MADISON-av., New-York, three doors above 38th-st.; English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 20. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL be reopened at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. School limited to forty boys. Three boarders taken. Circulars at book-store of Mitchell & Seixas, 985 Broadway, and at the school.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN her Preparatory School for boys, and Miss M. F. DU VERNET, her classes for little girls, at No. 108 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for boys, of first-class location and character. The Murray Hill Institute, No. 56 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts., Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal, opens its seventh year MONDAY, Sept. 19.

UNDERCLIFF INSTITUTE, COLD SPRING.—Mrs. MORRIS and Miss PICKERSGILL will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Parents desiring to send their daughters are requested to apply for circulars at the house, or at the office of the Home Journal, Park-place, New-York.

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL of the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. Rev. G. H. HOUGHTON, D. D., Rector; Rev. G. C. HOUGHTON, M. A., Principal. Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 12. For circulars, &c., apply as above.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen its 21st year, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, in charge of Rev. R. BOLTON. Terms, $250 per year. Circulars had of Mr. J. M. BATES, No. 155 Broadway.

MME. LESPINASSE, HAVING RETURNED from Europe, is ready to receive the parents of her pupils at Fort Washington Institute for young ladies. Circulars. G. Lespinasse, No. 25 Pine-st., and Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

THE MISSES GREEN'S SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 1 5th-av., N. Y., (first door from Washington-square,) will be reopened by their successors, the Misses GRAHAM, Sept. 28, 1870.

BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.—WM. H. LEGGETT's school, No. 1,214 Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 12. Primary department and gymnasium; number limited. Circulars No. 224 East 10th-st.

ULSTER FEMALE SEMINARY, ELLENVILLE, N. Y.—First-class home school for young ladies. Board and tuition, $225 per year.
S. A. LAW POST, A. M., Principal.

DR. SERTHET'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, Classical and Mathematical School opens Sept. 19, at No. [illegible] East 40th-st., two doors from Park-av. Prospectus at Lockwood's, No. 812 Broadway.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS institution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. For circulars, apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

PLEASANT HOME, PARENTAL CARE, thorough instruction, for twelve boys, at Unionville, N. Y. S. S. HARTWELL, M. A. Call at Merchants' Hotel, Fridays, 10 to 4.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 20. For circulars apply to the Principals, No. 88 Washington-st.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-SCHOOL for both sexes; total cost in common English $210 per year. Address Rev. T. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

MRS. STORRS' BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 13 West 45th-st., will open Sept. 21. Address as above.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S SCHOOL—classical, French, and English—will reopen Sept. 21, at No. 1,193 Broadway.

D. A. CALLIJRN, NO. 237 WEST 28th-st., will re-open his day school for young gentlemen on Tuesday, Sept. 20.

MISS F. E. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 203 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

EDWARDS-PLACE SCHOOL FOR boys, Stockbridge, Mass., Sept. 12. Send for circulars. F. HOFFMAN and J. REID.

MISS BEAN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 119 West 42d-st., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

MISS VAN WAGENEN WILL REOPEN her Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 12 East 49th-st., on Thursday, Sept. 22.

DR. BENDAN'S SCHOOL, (FORTY boys only,) corner Broadway and 32d-st. Opens Sept. 12. Circulars at school and No. 529 Broadway.

A BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL.—Union Hall Academy, Jamaica, L. I. J. HASBROUCK, A. M., Principal.

RAND'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND English School, 1,267 Broadway, reopens Sept. 14.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
5TH-AV., CORNER 47TH-ST.

In the departments of ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12; the Primary department Sept. 19, and the gymnasium Oct. 1. School hours, 8¾ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

MISS HAINES
AND
MLLE. DE JANON

respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children,

NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK,
(East 20th-st.,)
will reopen on
THURSDAY, Sept. 22, 1870.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,
Nos. 487, 489, 491 5th-av.,
And corner 2d-av. and 124th-st.

Will reopen in Harlem, Sept. 12, and on 5th-av. Sept. 26. For information, or catalogues apply at either College building.

H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

MISS STEERS'

English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 24 West 11th-st., will commence its eleventh year Sept. 22. The boys' class, No. 38 West 11th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

DR. McDOUGALL'S SCHOOL,
HOSACK HALL,
No. 27 West 44th-st.
Fifth year, Sept. 19.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
SING SING, N. Y.
(formerly M. Churchill's school.)
Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, A. M.
RECTOR.
The next year will begin Sept. 22.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
At Orange Academy, Orange, N. J.
J. R. BURWOOD, Principal.

The school year, consisting of forty-five weeks, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Terms, $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st., opens Sept. 19—fifteenth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon—A Yale graduate, he wholly instructs the College class, and insures that all from this school shall have ample fitness. In four years, 30 have entered College—8 Columbia, 6 Yale, 3 Harvard, 2 Williams, 1 Troy Polytechnic. Of all, only three were conditioned. Other classes follow yearly. More pupils applied this past year than could be received. Light gymnastics. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired. Circulars on application.

This year's patrons of from 3 to 14 years' connection:

John Auchincloss,	Thos. Goadby,	Abner Osborn,
Dr. Ed. G. Bartlett,	John A. Hadden,	Jas. L. Phipps,
P. R. Bennett,	Wm. A. Hadden,	Jas. W. Pryor,
John S. Boyd,	Jas. C. Holden,	Geo. B. Satterlee,
John Brooks,	Thos. F. Jeremiah,	Dan. S. Schanck,
Edwin J. Brown,	Albert Kelley,	Samuel Sloan,
Josiah H. Burton,	Chas. A. Lamont,	Jas. Symington,
Nath'l W. Chater,	Leon'd Lockwood,	Geo. P. Trigg,
Theo. H. Conkling,	Theo. McNamee,	Ab'm. Underhill,
Kenny Coulliard,	Benj. F. Manierre,	Judge Van Vorst,
Townsend Cox,	Dr. T. M. Markoe,	Ralph Wells,
Benj. Curtis,	Joseph Morrill,	Chas. G. Wilson,
Henry Day,	Wm. Morrison,	Hiram Young.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

Nos. 820 Broadway and 21 5th-av.
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 (new Nos. 102, 104 and 106) Court, near State-st.
(Chartered in 1865 under special law.)
SEASON OF 1870-71.
NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF PUPILS.

INSTRUCTION DAILY, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music, Harmony and Composition, and the Modern Languages.

TERMS.—CLASSES—$10 and $15 per quarter.
PRIVATE INSTRUCTION—$25 per quarter.

Several eminent Professors have been added to the able corps, which now numbers forty-one of the best Instructors in the country.

A NORMAL DEPARTMENT HAS ALSO BEEN ESTABLISHED.

Application to be made as the General Conservatory Offices:

No. 820 BROADWAY, near 12th-st., NEW-YORK.
No. 128 (NEW No. 102) COURT, near State-st., BROOKLYN.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 111 EAST 39TH-ST.
will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Professors S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

BOYS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
AVENUE A, BETWEEN 119TH AND 120TH STS., HARLEM.

Mrs. WILDE begs to state that on the 12th September she will open a Boys' School separate from her Young Ladies' Academy. Able professors have been engaged, who will not only direct the instruction of the boys, but will also lecture before the young ladies' department. The location of the school is healthy, and every attention and care will be given. Thorough training may be had for College or business. Application for admission may be made at the residence of Mrs. WILDE, Avenue A, between 119th and 120th sts., Harlem.

GERCKE & KOESSLY'S
GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
NOS. 267 AND 269 WEST 22D-ST.
Embraces a Kindergarten for children from 4 to 6½ years old, and two schools for young ladies and young gentlemen. Drawing, dancing, gymnastics, and four languages taught, without extra charge. Reopening: TUESDAY, Sept. 13.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY, ON RUTHERFORD-PLACE.
FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.
The next term will commence on the 12th inst., and continue twenty weeks. For circulars apply at the Seminary, corner of Rutherford-place and East 16th-st.
HUGH FOULKE, Principal.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The Collegiate Department will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 21; examinations for admission Tuesday, Sept. 20, at 10 A. M.; Grammar School opening Monday, Sept. 12. HOWARD CROSBY, Chairman of Committee of Council.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL.
Offers superior educational advantages and unsurpassed home accommodations.
Address C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S
English, French and German Family and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 24 and 26 West 51st-st., New-York, will commence its fourteenth year, Sept. 22, 1870. Send for circular. Address at No. 26 West 51st-st.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH will continue
MRS. MACAULAY'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NOS. 25 and 27 MADISON-AV.
The school will open Sept. 21.
The Professors and teachers heretofore connected with it will be retained. Address as above.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—Practical and theoretical instruction in Civil and Mining Engineering, Metallurgy, Geology, Mineralogy, Assaying, Analytical and Technical Chemistry, Physics, Mechanics, Mathematics, Drawing, French, German, &c., with laboratory practice. Regular courses for the degrees of Mining and Civil Engineer, Bachelor and Doctor of Philosophy. Special students received without examination. Pecuniary aid for those who require it. Reopens MONDAY, Oct. 3. Examinations for admission to the regular courses, THURSDAY, Sept. 29. For further information and for catalogues apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty, East 49th-st., New-York.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, (established A. D. 1633,) No. 101 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av., Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector, (successor to G. P. Quackenbos, LL. D.) The fifty-first school year begins Sept. 19, 1870; boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. Circulars at Clark & Maynard's, No. 5 Barclay-st.; Carter's, No. 530 Broadway; Bisme's, No. 525 Broadway, and at the school.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Reopens Sept. 14. The best features of European and home schools. Especial attention to modern languages, music and art. For the Studio, Mr. Fred. Rondel. Lewis' Gymnastics. Prospectus at Dutton's, Broadway, or by post of the Rector, Rev. GEO. T. RIDER.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL, GENEVA, N. Y.—This school for boys will commence its nineteenth year Sept. 1, 1870. Pupils can remain continuously from Sept. 1 to July 1, under thorough instruction and parental care. Terms, $350 a year. For particulars address Rev. T. C. REED, D. D. Refers to Bishop Potter and Hon. H. E. Davies.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE (ENGLISH and French) for young ladies and misses, boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1,327 and 1,329 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Penn., will reopen Sept. 21. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute.
MME. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR TWELVE boys only, at Orange, N. J.—Commences its twenty-fourth scholastical year Sept. 12. A thorough wide-awake school. Boys prepared for business or college. True home comforts, constant attention of Principal. Address PRINCIPAL, P. O. Box 155, Orange, N. J.

MISS YOUNG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and misses will reopen in a new and fine location, No. 44 West 41st-st., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. (Address as above.) Misses and masters taught in separate rooms.

MRS. T. N. CAUSFIELD, (NEE JULIA FOWLE,) continues instruction in singing, harp, piano-forte; to advanced pupils by the lesson if desired. No. 126 East 28th-st.

MISS J. F. MOORE'S FRENCH AND English Day School (No. 35 West 18th-st.) for girls will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

NEW DAY-SCHOOL—25 WEST 11TH-ST. English, French, Drawing and Music a specialty; terms low.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—Seminary for Young Ladies. Re-opens Sept. 12.
MISS STEVENS, Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address Miss EMILY NELSON.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Corner Broadway and Grand-St.,

ARE

SELLING OFF

THEIR

ENTIRE STOCK

REGARDLESS OF COST,

PREVIOUS TO

Removal to their New Store,

BROADWAY, CORNER OF 20TH-ST.

Ladies of this and neighboring cities are invited to call, as

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS

WILL BE OFFERED.

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AT EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON.

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RECEIVING DAILY
SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, SASH AND BONNET RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, FRINGES, YANKEE NOTIONS, CORSETS, WORSTED GOODS.

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Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON.

OUR BONNET ROOMS CONTAIN
THE NEWEST STYLE IN BOTH
TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED BONNETS AND HATS.

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Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
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KID GLOVES.

SUPERB SHADES AND COLORS AT ONE DOLLAR.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
Full lines of the ALEXANDRE and PERINOT GLOVES.

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Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
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TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS.
OUR STOCK OF
FALL MILLINERY GOODS,
VELVETS, HATS, FEATHERS AND FLOWERS,
Will amply repay inspection.

WE CUT LENGTHS AT PIECE PRICES.

Full lines of the celebrated
JOSEPH KID GLOVES.

JOBBING-ROOM UPSTAIRS.

EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT KINZEY'S,

NO. 691 BROADWAY.

BARGAINS
FROM AUCTION.

TRIMMING DEPARTMENT.

FANCY SILK TRIMMINGS, 25c. and 50c. piece.
SILK AND SATIN GIMP, 25c., 30c., 40c. piece.
RICH SILK TRIMMINGS, 50c., 60c., 75c. piece.
EVERY COLOR SILK BULLION FRINGES, 10c.
FANCY SILK FRINGES, 8c., 10c., 15c., 20c. yard.
BLACK SILK FRINGES, 8c., 10c., 12½c. 15c.
FANCY GIMPS AND BRAIDS, 25c. and 50c. piece.

VELVETS AND SATINS.

SILK BONNET VELVETS, 85c., 75c., $1 up.
SILK PLUSHES, 50c., 75c., $1 yard.
AUCTION LOT OF VELVETEENS, 50c., 60c. yard.
SILK AND SATINS ON THE BIAS.
RICH FANCY SILK VELVETS, 25c., 31c., 50c. yard.
5,000 PIECES COLORED SILK VELVETS, 25c. to $2 piece. | 5,000 PIECES BLACK SILK VELVETS, 25c. to $2 piece.
12,000 YARD-WIDE SILK VELVETS, $[illegible] yard.

GOODS AT WHOLESALE.

LESS THAN JOBBERS' PRICES.

AUCTION LOTS WHOLESALE.

AT SMALL ADVANCE ON COST.

RIBBON DEPARTMENT.

FANCY RIBBONS, 8c., 10c., 12½c., 15c., 20c. yard.
WIDE RICH RIBBONS, 20c., 25c., 31c. yard.
SASH RIBBONS, 50c., 60c., 75c., 85c., $1.
RICH VELVET SASH RIBBONS, $1 yard.
BLACK SASH RIBBONS, 90c., $1, $1.10.
RICH PLAID SASH RIBBONS, $1 yard.
TRIMMING RIBBONS, 20c. to 75c. piece.

FEATHERS AND FLOWERS.

OSTRICH TIPS, 25c., 50c., 75c., 85c., $1.
LONG OSTRICH FEATHERS, 75c., $1 up.
FANCY FEATHERS, EVERY COLOR, 25c. and 50c.
BLACK OSTRICH FEATHERS, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.
FANCY BIRDS WITH PLUMES, 50c., 60c., 75c.
PLUME DECOGNE, 25c., 40c., 50c. and 60c.
RICH WILLOW AND OSTRICH FEATHERS.
CLOSING LOTS OF FRENCH FLOWERS, 10c. spray.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

HATS AND BONNETS.

FELT HATS IN WHITE, BLACK, BROWN AND DRAB. | PLUSH HATS IN WHITE, BLACK, BROWN AND DRAB.

OPENING A NEW DEPARTMENT
OF HATS AND BONNETS
READY TRIMMED OR
TRIMMED TO ORDER AT ABOUT
HALF THE USUAL BROADWAY PRICES.
ALL THE NEW SHAPES IN STRAWS.
ALL THE NEW SHAPES IN FELTS.
ALL THE NEW SHAPES IN VELVETS.
ALL THE NEW SHAPES IN PLUSHES.
ALL THE NEW SHAPES IN SILKS.
ALL THE NEW SHAPES IN FANCY.
ALL THE NEW-SHAPE HAT-FRAMES, 5c.
ALL THE NEW-SHAPE BONNET-FRAMES, 15c.

EMBROIDERIES AND HANDKERCHIEFS.

NEEDLE-WORK SETS, 40c., 50c., 75c., 85c., $1.
VALENCIENNES LACE COLLARS, 25c., 40c., 50c., 75c., 85c.
REAL LACE COLLARS, 25c. to $5.
INSERTIONS AND EDGINGS CHEAP.
HEM-STITCH HANDKERCHIEFS, 8c., 10c., 12c., 15c., 20c.
EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, 20c., 25c., 31c., 40c.
LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, 25c., 31c., 40c., 50c.
GENTS' HEMMED HANDKERCHIEFS, 15c., 20c., 25c.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

LADIES' KID GLOVES, 50c. and 75c. pair.
LADIES' TWO-BUTTON KIDS, 90c. pair.
GENTS' REAL KID GLOVES, 90c. pair.
FANCY BERLIN GLOVES, 25c. pair.
LADIES' HOSE, 12½c., 15c., 18c., 20c., 25c.
GENTS' HALF HOSE, 12½c. to 25c. pair.
LADIES' AND MISSES' MERINO VESTS, 75c. to $1.
GENTS' AND BOYS' MERINO VESTS, 75c. to $1.

FANCY GOODS.

SPOOL AND SKEIN SEWING SILKS, 1c.
MACHINE SILKS, 5c. and 10c. spool.
SUPER ENGLISH STAR BRAIDS, 15c. dozen.
FINE ALPACA SKIRT BRAIDS, 5c.
ENGLISH TOOTH AND NAIL BRUSHES, 10c., 15c.
BEST HOOKS AND EYES, 2c. card, 11c. box.
ZEPHYR WORSTEDS, 10c. ounce.
5,000 JET SETS, 25c. to $2 set. | 2,000 FANCY SETS, 25c. to $2 set.
JET CHAINS, NECKLACES, ORNAMENTS, LOCKETS.
HAIR PINS, CORONETS, MEDALLIONS, &c.
'WAY UNDER REGULAR PRICES.

AUCTION LOTS OPENING EVERY DAY.

WM. KINZEY,

691 BROADWAY.

Between Amity and 4th sts.

CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWL.—FOR SALE at a great bargain, a real, fine, double camel's hair shawl. At rear office, second story, 77 Chambers-st.

MILLINERY.

PARIS MILLINERY.
ESTABLISHED 1841.
MME. FERRERO,
No. 6 Lafayette-place,
Will open on THURSDAY, Sept. 22, the new and leading styles of Fall and Winter Millinery.

MME. GALOUPEAU,
Late MATHILDE & CO., No. 10 East 10th-st., near Broadway, New-York, will open her importation of Paris millinery, for the Fall season, on THURSDAY, Sept. 22, 1870.

GRAND EXPOSITION OF NEW AND elegant designs in Fall and Winter styles at Mme. DEMOREST'S Emporium of Fashions, No. 838 Broadway, on THURSDAY, Sept. 22. "Nilsson" Toilette de Bal, "Marie Seebach" Mantle, "Christine" Walking Costume, "Marguerite" Motternich, "Ophelia" Polonaise, "Our Fritz" Suit, and other distingué costumes.

E. MATHERS & CO., NO. 891 BROADway, will have their opening of Fall and Winter French Bonnets and English Round Hats on Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 21 and 22. E. MATHERS & CO., No. 891 Broadway, between 19th and 20th sts.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1870.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK:—Sir: Notice is hereby given, that at the General Election to be held in this State on the TUESDAY succeeding the first MONDAY of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor, in the place of John T. Hoffman.

A Lieutenant-Governor, in the place of Allen C. Beach.

A Controller, in the place of Asher P. Nichols, appointed by the Governor in the place of William F. Allen, resigned.

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of John D. Fay.

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of George W. Chapman, appointed by the Governor in the place of Oliver Bascom, deceased.

An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Solomon Scheu.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the First Ward, (including Governor's Island,) Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States for the Ninth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth Ward, (including Randall's Island and Ward's Island,) Nineteenth Ward, (including Blackwell's Island,) and Twenty-second Ward of the City and County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS

Also to be elected for said County:
Twenty-one Members of Assembly.
A Sheriff, in the place of James O'Brien.
A County Clerk, in the place of Charles E. Loew.
Three Coroners, in the place of Patrick H. Keenan, Aaron B. Rollins and Cornelius Flynn.
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

The attention of Town and City Election Boards, Inspectors of Election and County Canvassers is respectfully directed to Chapter 372, Laws of 1870, herewith printed, as to their duties under said act.

Chapter 372.

AN ACT to provide for the payment of the canal and general fund debts, for which the tolls are pledged by the Constitution.

Passed April 25, 1870, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund are hereby authorized and directed to borrow, on the credit of the State, such sums of money as may be necessary for the purpose of paying and extinguishing the canal and general fund debts, for which the tolls are pledged, as provided by sections one, two and three of article seven of the Constitution. The Treasurer is authorized and directed to issue and deliver to the said Commissioners, as required by them, registered or coupon bonds of this State, having eighteen years to run, bearing six per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, for such amount as shall be required by said Commissioners for the purpose aforesaid. Upon the receipt of the said bonds, the said Commissioners shall sell the same to the highest bidder, at not less than par, either by advertising for sealed proposals in the usual manner, or at public auction, upon the notice as the said Commissioners may deem best. The money thus obtained is hereby appropriated to pay and extinguish the canal and the general fund debts, as they may exist, when this act shall become operative.

SEC. 2. A State tax shall be annually levied and collected, sufficient to pay the interest on such moneys as shall be borrowed under this act, and, in addition thereto, to provide for an annual contribution sufficient to create and establish a sinking fund, which shall pay and discharge, within eighteen years, the principal of the debt created under the provisions of this act. But in case the Legislature shall annually provide and appropriate any moneys from the canal tolls or elsewhere, to the payment of any portion of the interest on such debt, or such contribution to the sinking fund aforesaid, the tax hereby directed shall be diminished only to the amount which may be necessary and sufficient for the purpose aforesaid.

SEC. 3. When the said canal and general fund debts shall have been paid, or fully provided for in pursuance of section one of this act, the Canal Board shall thereupon and thereafter have full power, from time to time, to fix, regulate and reduce the rates of tolls upon the canals of this State, in such manner and to such extent as they may deem expedient to promote the trade and commerce of the State, and to prevent the diversion thereof. And it shall be the duty of the said Board to exercise this authority in such way as to secure to the canals of this State the greatest practicable amount of tonnage, and transportation; and the Legislature, in accordance with the requirements of section three of the seventh article of the Constitution, declares its concurrence in such adjustment and reduction as the Canal Board may deem advisable in the exercise, from time to time, of the authority hereby vested and conferred.

SEC. 4. This act shall be submitted to the people at the next general election to be held in this State, in November next. The inspectors of election in the different election districts in this State shall provide at each poll, on said election day, a box in the usual form for the reception of the ballots herein provided, and each and every elector of this State may present a ballot, on which shall be printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, one of the following forms, namely: "For the act to create a State debt to provide for the payment of the canal and general fund debts," or "Against the act to create a State debt to provide for the payment of the canal and general fund debts." The said ballots shall be so folded as to conceal the contents of the ballots, and shall be indorsed, "Act in relation to the canal and general fund debts."

SEC. 5. After finally closing the polls of such election, the inspectors thereof shall immediately, and without adjournment, proceed to count and canvass the ballots given in relation to the proposed act, in the same manner as they are by law required to canvass the ballots given for Governor, and thereupon shall set down in writing, in words at full length, the whole number of votes given "For the act to create a State debt," and the whole number of votes given "Against the act to create a State debt," and certify and subscribe the same, and cause the copies thereof to be made, certified and delivered as prescribed by law in respect of the canvass of votes given at an election for Governor. And all the provisions of law in relation to elections other than for military and town officers shall apply to the submission of the people herein provided for.

SEC. 6. The Secretary of State shall, with all convenient dispatch, after this act shall receive the approval of the Governor, cause the same to be struck off and printed upon slips in such numbers as shall be sufficient to supply the different officers of this State concerned in notifying or in holding elections, or in canvassing the votes, and shall transmit the same to such officers.

SEC. 7. Sections four, five, six and seven of this act shall take effect immediately; but sections one, two and three of this act shall take effect when ratified by the people, as hereinbefore provided.

Respectfully yours, &c.,
H. A. NELSON, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, NEW COURT-HOUSE,
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,
Aug. 5, 1870.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original notice of election received by me this day from the Secretary of State. JAMES O'BRIEN,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

Publishers of Newspapers will not insert this advertisement unless specially authorized to do so. See chap. 480, laws of 1861. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Department of Public Parks, for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to opening and widening certain streets as laid out by the Commissioners of Central Park, in the City of New-York.—The Department of Public Parks, in the name and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, pursuant to the act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to the powers and duties of the Commissioners of the Central Park," passed April 4, 1863, and of the act entitled "An act to alter the map of plan of certain portions of the City of New-York, and for the laying out and improvement of the same," passed April 24, 1867, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held before Hon. Albert Cardozo, Justice, in the New Court-house at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Monday, the 10th day of October, 1870, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, from Ninth-avenue to Tenth-avenue, and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, from the Boulevard to New Road, and the widening of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, from a point distant one hundred and eighty-three feet and one and three-fourths inches easterly from the easterly line or side of Tenth-avenue, westerly to New Road, as laid out by the Commissioners of the Central Park in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, Sept. 10, 1870.
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Department of Public Parks, for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Eighty-eighth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the New Road or Drive, and from Twelfth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York.—The Department of Public Parks, in the name and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, pursuant to the act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to the powers and duties of the Commissioners of the Central Park," passed April 4, 1863, and of an act entitled "An act to alter the map or plan of certain portions of the City of New-York, and for the laying out and improvement of the same," passed April 24, 1867, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District of the State of New-York at a Special Term of said Court, to be held before the Honorable George G. Barnard, Justice, in the new Court-house at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the seventh day of October, 1870, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Eighty-eighth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the New Road or Drive, and from Twelfth-avenue to the Hudson River, as laid out by the Commissioners of the Central Park in the City of New-York.
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1870.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 50,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of the old established jewelry store, No. 282 Bowery; one of the best locations in the City. For further particulars apply at the store.

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS SAIL EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY TO AND FROM GLASGOW AND DERRY.

Booking passengers and forwarding them from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.		EXTRA STEAMERS.	
Columbia	Sat., Sept. 24	Iowa	Wed., Sept. 21
Europa	Sat., Oct. 1	Caledonia	Wed., Oct. 5
Cambria	Sat., Oct. 8	Britannia	Wed., Oct. 19
Anglia	Sat., Oct. 15	Iowa	Wed., Nov. 2
India	Sat., Oct. 22	Caledonia	Wed., Nov. 16
Australia	Sat., Oct. 29	Britannia	Wed., Nov. 30

and every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:

First Cabin, $65 and $75, according to location. Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months, securing best accommodations, $130. Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28. Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends. Drafts issued, payable on presentation. Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. From Pier No. 47 North River.

ENGLAND, Wessell, Saturday, Sept. 24, at 3 P. M.
THE QUEEN, Thomson, Saturday, Oct. 1, at 9 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $33 currency.

LONDON DIRECT.

ERIN, Bragg, Wednesday, Sept. 28, at 8 A. M. Cabin passage, $60 and $75, currency. Steerage passage, $28, currency. Passengers booked to Paris at reduced rates. For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Cuba, Wednesday, Sept. 21	Scotia, Wednesday, Oct. 5
Tripoli, Thursday, Sept. 22	Batavia, Thurs., Oct. 6
China, Wednes., Sept. 28	Java, Wednesday, Oct. 12
Abyssinia, Thurs., Sept. 29	Algeria, Thursday, Oct. 13
Samaria, Saturday, Oct. 1	Russia, Wednes., Oct. 19

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the steamers not carrying Steerage: First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold. First Cabin to Paris, $145, gold. Return tickets, $250, gold.

By the steamers carrying steerage: First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency. Return tickets, $150, gold. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

LAFAYETTE......ROUSSAU......SATURDAY, Sept. 17
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, Oct. 1
ST. LAURENT......LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Oct. 15
PEREIRE...........DAURE.......SATURDAY, Oct. 29

Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE. First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75. TO PARIS, (including railway tickets,) $145 and $80. These steamers do not carry steerage passengers. American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense. GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL, (VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. Whineray, Sept. 21, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Price, Sept. 28, at 9 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Green, Oct. 5, at 3 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. Freeman, Oct. 12, at 2½ P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. Williams, Oct. 19, at 1½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. Forsyth, Oct. 26, at 2½ P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold. Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency. For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

ETNA, (via Halifax)......Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS......Saturday, Sept. 24, 2 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 1, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Oct. 4, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin, (single berth,) $75		Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends. For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FROM BOSTON FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—Cunard steam-ship PALMYRA, on THURSDAY, 22d September. Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to JAMES ALEXANDER, Agent, No. 10 Broad-st., Boston, or to CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent, No. 4 Bowling-green, and No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco: First Cabin, $225 to $170. Steerage, $60. according to location of berth. These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip. Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon. ON 4TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous. One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free. SEPT. 20, ALASKA, Capt. GRAY, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. FARNSWORTH. Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Oct. 1, 1870, for China and Japan. All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Monday, Sept. 19. Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Saturday, Sept. 17, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c. For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River. F. R. BABY, Agent.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. R. VAN SICE......Sept. 22
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS......Sept. 29
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, (via Nassau,) Oct. 6

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River. The new steamers CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DEAKEN, FRIDAY, Sept. [illegible], 3 P. M. CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TIMMERMAN, THURSDAY, Oct. 20, 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAIL. Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, Sept. 29, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Oct. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Pará, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—OLD LINE FREIGHT LOW. The well-known first-class side-wheel steam-ship HIBERNIA, J. B. BAKER, Commander, (having been detained at Quarantine, her departure is unavoidably postponed,) will leave Pier No. 20 North River, on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at 3 P. M. Freight 25 cents per cubic foot. Freight taken at through rates from St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st. Steam-ship VICTOR will follow and sail from Pier No. 20 East River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 24. C. H. MALLORY & CO., No. 153 Maiden-lane.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO.—Pier No. 27 N. R.—The steamer W. W. COIT will leave for Lewes, Del., MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M. Splendid fishing at Lewes. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from a multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examinations and conveyance of luggage, in procuring the best accommodations, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAM-SHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA. GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK, TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, Sept. 20, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Sept. 22, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Sept. 24, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Sept. 24, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 205 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION.

In order to afford cheap communication between the cities of NEW-YORK, ALBANY, TROY, THE WEST AND NORTH, The proprietors of the ALBANY AND TROY LINE, comprising the large, fast and commodious steamers VANDERBILT AND CONNECTICUT, have decided to make a permanent reduction in the fares, and so classify the rates that no extra charges can be made for state-rooms and berths.

OUR FARE TO ALBANY OR TROY.

Including whole state-room	$2 50
Including state-room accommodations	1 50
Including cabin passage or berths	1 50
Deck passage, without accommodations	50

PEOPLE'S ALBANY LINE.

Including state-room	$4 50
Fare and state-room berth	3 00
Fare and berth	2 50
Deck	1 50

HUDSON RIVER ROAD.

Fare and sleeping accommodations	$5 20
Palace-car	5 20
Passage without accommodations	3 20

It will be seen that travelers patronizing our line, instead of the People's Albany line, save in cash the following amounts:

ON WHOLE STATE-ROOM	$2 00
ON BERTH IN ROOM	1 75
ON BERTH IN CABIN	1 50
ON DECK FARE	1 00

SAVE IN CASH BY TAKING OUR LINE INSTEAD OF HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Fare in sleeping-car, comparative with our whole room	$2 70
Difference with one berth in room	3 70
Without accommodations	2 70

It is thus seen that every traveler is directly interested in supporting and encouraging us in affording, with first-class steamers, cheap communication. These steamers are 320 feet in length, and over 1,200 tons burden; have very powerful engines and ENTIRELY NEW BOILERS, and considered the fastest night boats on the Hudson. No expense has been spared in furnishing and decorating the state-rooms and cabins; over $150,000 has been expended for this purpose during the past year.

THEY LEAVE NEW-YORK FROM THEIR NEW DEPOT, PIER NO. 44, Between Spring and Charlton sts., three blocks above Desbrosses-st. Ferry, DAILY, SATURDAYS EXCEPTED, at 6 o'clock P. M.

Returning, leave Troy at 6, and Albany at 8 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of the evening express train of cars from the North and West, arriving in New-York about 6½ o'clock A. M. Tickets are sold and baggage checked to all points West and North. Passengers on the line of Susquehanna, New-York Central, and Northern Railroads will avail themselves of this rate by purchasing their tickets for Albany, where our baggage-wagons will convey baggage free to boats.

FARES ON SUNDAYS SAME AS HERETOFORE. J. W. HANCOX & SONS. New-York, Sept. 3, 1870.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE LONG BRANCH VIA SANDY HOOK.

The steamers ANTELOPE, Commander WILSON, and JESSE HOYT, Commander JAMES SEELY, will leave Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., daily, Sundays excepted, as follows: ANTELOPE at 7:15 A. M., connecting with the accommodation train at Sandy Hook for Philadelphia and way stations, and at 4:15 P. M. connecting with the Philadelphia express train. JESSE HOYT, at 3:30 P. M., connecting with way train for Toms River and intermediate stations. Return trains leave Long Branch at 7:50, 10:40 A. M., 6:40 P. M. Freight to all points on New-Jersey Southern Railroad at 5 P. M. Excursions to Sandy Hook and return, $1. JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR BOSTON, Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT. SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS. The world-renowned steamers BRISTOL, Commander A. G. SIMMONS, and PROVIDENCE, Commander B. M. SIMMONS, leave alternately daily (Sundays included) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Chambers-st. GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT On each steamer every evening, by Hall's Celebrated Boston Brass, String and Reed Bands. JAS. FISK, Jr., President.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT. Fare always as low as by any other line. The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT, Capt. WM. M. JONES, Capt. GEO. B. HULL. From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M. Arriving ahead of all other lines. Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 363 Broadway, corner Franklin-st., and at Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR ALBANY.

The steamers DREW and ST. JOHN continue to leave their pier, No. 41 North River, south side of Canal-st., at 6 o'clock P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, always connecting at Albany with trains of the several railroads North, West and East. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points at the office, on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. Travelers must not be misled by advertisements intimating the change of the locality of its business.

$2 TO ALBANY AND TROY.

The day line steam-boats, C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8¾ and 34th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Yonkers, (Nyack and Tarrytown by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Madden, Catskill and Hudson. A special train of broad-gauge cars, in connection with the day boats, will leave on arrival at Albany, (commencing June 15,) for SHARON SPRINGS, (fare $4 from New-York) and for Cherry Valley. The steam-boat SENECA will transfer passengers from Albany to Troy.

ALBANY AND TROY EVENING LINE.—Great reduction in fare and state-rooms. To Albany or Troy, 50c. deck; first-class, including state-room accommodations, $1 50; ditto, with berth, $1; and like reductions to all points west and north. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT (having 200 splendid rooms), leave their new depot, Pier No 44, foot of Prince, Spring, or Charlton streets daily (Saturdays excepted.) Sunday fare same as heretofore, at 6 o'clock P. M. Passengers by 6th or 8th av. horse-cars will get out at Charlton-street. Returning, leave Troy at 6, and Albany at 8 P. M. J. W. HANCOX & SON.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Thursday, 15th	7:30 A. M.	Thursday, 15th	11:00 A. M.
Friday, 16th	7:30 A. M.	Friday, 16th	11:30 A. M.
Saturday, 17th	12:30 P. M.	Monday, 19th	10:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 20th	10:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 20th	2:30 P. M.
Wednesday, 21st	11:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 21st	2:30 P. M.
Thursday, 22d	2:30 P. M.	Friday, 23d	6:30 A. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time, no fare, half railroad fare.—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk at 7:30 A. M. on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT AND NEW-SUFFOLK.—The splendid side-wheel steamer EAMPIRE CITY will leave Pier No. 28 East River, (Peck-slip,) TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places. Returning will leave Sag Harbor at 4 P. M. on the alternate days. S. TUTHILL, No. 138 South-st.

CHANGE OF TIME.—THE STEAM-BOAT MARY POWELL will on and after Monday, Sept. 19, leave New-York at 4 o'clock, from Vestry-st. Pier and 24th-st. Pier at 3:10, for Newburg, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New Hamburg and Milton.

NEW-HAVEN STEAMERS—HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND THE NORTH.—At 3 and 11 P. M. from Peck-slip. Trains connect with the 11 P. M. boat every morning in New-Haven, Sunday excepted, and from 3:15 boat on Saturday only.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat STAMFORD leaves Pier No. 27, foot of Market-st., East River, daily at 3, and foot of 35th-st. at 3½ P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads. Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip 11 noon and 11 every night, (Sundays excepted.)

MARBLE MANTELS.

DECORATED MARBLE MANTELS, wainscoting, furniture tops, &c., in representation of all foreign marbles, $15 to $1,000; rich designs, black, engraved in gold. MIDDLESEX SLATE COMPANY, No. 1,280 Broadway; branch ware-rooms, No. 327 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 212 WEST 31ST-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and Marbleized mantels, monuments, headstones; largest variety; cheapest in City.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS of the latest imported patterns. Monuments, at reduced prices. A. KLABER, Steam Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $8, $12, $15 up to $200. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 250 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A situation in a gentleman's family as house-keeper; fully competent of taking full charge; understands the care of children and will make herself generally useful; City reference. Can be seen at No. 133 6th-av., between 19th and 20th sts., for two days, in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COMPETENT seamstress and lady's maid; thoroughly understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's suits; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; no objection to work by the day; a permanent situation preferred. No. 30 West 16th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—A WAITRESS' SITUATION BY an English Protestant young woman; very respectable and thorough waitress; understands the care of silver; getting up salads in the best manner; has the best City references; country or City. Address No. 328 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's and Willcox & Gibbs' machines; will attend to young children if required; good references. Call at No. 257 6th-av. Ring door-bell.

WANTED—A LADY DESIRES TO FIND A situation for a first-class house-keeper; seventeen years' reference from one of the first families in the City, and several years' from another. Address A. V., No. 20 William-st., Rooms Nos. 1 and 2.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT young widow, a situation to do the housework of a small family, with her daughter, aged 14 years, in the house; she will take very moderate wages. Call at No. 60 6th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth; the very best City reference. Call at No. 20 East 12th-st., near University-place.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as child nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth. Call or address A. R., No. 344 East 19th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.; ring the bell.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing; is a good seamstress; is well recommended by her present employer. Apply at No. 347 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as chamber-maid and seamstress, or to take care of young children; operates on machine; no objection to country. Call at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY AN English Protestant woman, very respectable, a thorough cook; meats, game, soups of all kinds, bone, lard, pastry, creams, jellies, excellent baker, &c.; very best City references. Call at No. 385 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBER-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and seamstress in a small private family; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, and embroider; excellent City reference. Call at No. 232 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, or would like to go as lady's maid and seamstress; best of City references. Apply at No. 115 East 21st-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A PERMANENT SITUATION by a competent seamstress and dress-maker; understands all kinds of family sewing; is a first-class operator. Can be seen till engaged, at No. 42 West 27th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class dress-maker; understands cutting and fitting for ladies and children; will go out by the day, week, or month; City references. Call at No. 208 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS, one as cook or chamber-maid, and the other as nurse and seamstress; both together in a private family; best references given. Apply at No. 215 West 29th-st., rear.

WANTED—BY A SMART YOUNG WOMAN, with good City references, a situation as chamber-maid and laundress; is not afraid of work. Call at No. 1,284 Broadway, near 33d-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron in a small family; good City reference given. Address No. 774 Washington-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO TAKE CARE of children by a good, competent, and very intelligent colored girl, well recommended. Apply at No. 121 West 21st-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED CHAMber-maid and waitress, a situation either in a private family or boarding-house. Inquire at No. 287 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH DRESS-maker, good fitter, engagements by the day or week; first-class references; terms moderate. Address J. M., Box No. 164 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as cook, washer and ironer; best City references. Call for two days at No. 222 East 46th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD German girl to do general house-work. Call at 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

ATTENTION.—GOOD SERVANTS, WELL-recommended and capable Protestants and Catholics of all nations, can be obtained, today, at office No. 1,284 Broadway, near 33d-st. Prompt attention given all orders. Established fourteen years.

FAMILIES IN WANT OF FIRST-CLASS waiters, cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, waitresses, &c., can apply at the French office, No. 203 6th-av., where select help of all classes can always be had.

AT BOOKHAM'S NO. 335 4TH-AV., a large number of English, French, professed Protestant and others, cooks, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, young girls for house-work, waitresses, nurses, and those lately landed.

LADIES CAN BE SUPPLIED WITH the best of servants, of all nationalities, at the magnificent offices, No. 120 6th-av., four doors above 10th-st.

PARTIES DESIRING FIRST-CLASS board will find handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or single, at No. 128 Madison-av., second door above 30th-st.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH GOOD German and English servants at Mrs. MYERS', No. 280 Bowery, between 1st and 2d sts.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at No. 1 First-st. Mrs. LOWE.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by an Swiss Protestant young man, who thoroughly understands his business; has had fifteen years' experience; has eight years' City reference from last place; is very obliging. Address V. G., Box No. 230 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDENER'S situation by a sober, industrious and thoroughly-experienced married man; first-class recommendations from present employer and others. Can be seen on Monday at No. 146 Avenue D, corner 10th-st., or address COACHMAN, same place, any time.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A PROTESTant man and his wife, the man as coachman and groom, and his wife as cook; both competent, understand their business thoroughly in all its branches; best of City reference. Call or address for two days W. H., No. 2 West 26th-st., Franklin-terrace.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE Protestant single young man, a situation as coachman in a private family; the best of City reference can be given from present employer. None but Protestant families need address or call on COACHMAN, No. 142 West 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant man, a situation as coachman with a private family; has only been in three places in sixteen years; has lived five years in present place, and is leaving on account of selling out. Call or address J. G. K., Wright's harness-store, No. 205 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands the care of horses and the general care of a gentleman's place; is a good vegetable gardener; good reference. Address M. O., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, SINGLE, a situation as coachman and groom; is a thorough groom and good City driver; can milk; will be generally useful; best City references. Address C. Y., Box No. 218 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman and groom by a single Protestant Swiss man; perfectly understands the care and management of horses, &c.; good careful driver; best City reference. Address J. T., Box No. 204 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man, an Englishman; is a good gardener or coachman; will make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place; good reference. Address V., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A NICE RESPECTABLE colored man, a situation as coachman or waiter, having the best of recommendations. Can be seen with the lady with whom he has lived, at Mrs. SANDERS' office, No. 49 3d-av., from 10 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND HIS WIFE, SITuations; the man as coachman and gardener, the woman as cook or laundress; has good City reference. Apply to H. M., Box No. 208 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a young man, who thoroughly understands his business; best City reference. Call or address W. C., P. Trainor & Co., No. 146 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom in a private family, by a Protestant young man; excellent City references. Call or address No. 107 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED man as coachman or waiter; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 341 6th-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable Protestant man; will be found willing and obliging. Address for two days E. O. B., Box No. 170 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a young man; capable and willing, with good City references. Address WAITER, No. 148 Broome-st., City.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class colored waiter in a private family; unexceptionable references from his present employer. Call at No. 140 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE man, employment as coachman; he is a most trustworthy and careful man; has the very best of references. Address G. M., Box No. 220 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A situation as coachman in a private family; has the best of City reference. Call or address, Monday and Tuesday, at No. 125 East 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a married man; no incumbrances; he is a Protestant; he is not afraid of work; good reference. Address D. C., Box No. 204 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Frenchman as cook in a private family or boarding-house; understands French and American pastry; good City reference. Inquire at No. 1,267 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 44 5TH-AV.—TO RENT, THE second floor, consisting of parlor, dining-room, two bedrooms, bath-room, &c., elegantly furnished; private table only. None but those willing to pay liberally for first-class accommodations need apply.

A GENTLEMAN CAN BE ACCOMMOdated with a furnished room without board in the house of a small private American family; references exchanged. No. 36 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—TWO LARGE well-furnished bedrooms on second floor, with bedroom on third, with private parlor, to a family willing to pay a fair price for first-class board, on Murray Hill. Address Box No. 3,671 Post-office.

NO. 149 WEST 23D-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, with board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 38 WEST 19TH-ST.—HANDSOMEly-furnished rooms, on second and third floors, suitable for a party of gentlemen, or families; house and table first-class; family small.

NO. 19 5TH-AV., THIRD DOOR ABOVE Brevoort House—Handsomely furnished rooms to rent to gentlemen without board, en suite or singly. Best of reference required.

SIXTEENTH-STREET, 199, EAST corner Irving-place, opposite Westminster Hotel, handsomely-furnished front rooms, with board, or without; small family; very desirable.

TO LET—FRONT AND BACK SECOND-story rooms, adjoining bath-room, with board; family strictly private; west side. Address SIGMA, Box No. 136 Times Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO A single gentleman, in a private family, at No. 45 East 28th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE A DESIRable second floor to let, handsomely furnished, with private table only; house and appointments first-class. No. 21 West 20th-st.

A SUITE OF ROOMS ON FIRST floor; also, a single and double room on second and third floors, at moderate price, with board, at No. 341 West 23d-st.

NO. 216 20TH-ST., NEAR 3D-AV., HANDsome rooms to let, with board, to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, in a private family, where the comforts of home can be had.

NO. 31 WEST 18TH-ST.—GENTLEMEN and their wives or single gentlemen desiring first-class accommodations, with board, may apply as above. References exchanged. Mrs. BRAINARD.

DESIRABLE WELL-FURNISHED rooms, with good table, for gentlemen and wife or single gentlemen; references, family private. No. 216 West 15th-st.

NO. 34 WEST 30TH-ST.—ROOMS SEParate or together, suitable for gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, without board.

A PARLOR AND BEDROOM, ELEgantly furnished, to let, with private table; also two or three single rooms, at No. 23 West 16th-st.

NO. 119 MADISON-AV.—ROOMS EN suite or singly, with board; private table if desired.

NO. 44 WEST 32D-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 5TH-AV.—Handsomely and newly furnished rooms to let, (en suite or single.)

NO. 23 BREVOORT-PLACE, 8 EAST 10th-st.—Furnished rooms to let, to gentlemen only; reference required.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—To let, with board, large, handsome rooms, singly or in suites. No. 150 West 34th-st.

NO. 36 WEST 24TH-ST.—TO LET, A very pleasant room, with large closets and bath-room attached; rent moderate.

TO RENT—A NUMBER OF FINELY FURnished rooms for gentlemen. Apply at KILDUFF'S, corner of 44th-st. and 6th-av.

FIFTH-AVENUE, 251.—ONE SUITE OF rooms, with private table; also, two rooms for single gentlemen. Frenchman cook.

NO. 18 EAST 17TH-ST.—SUITES OF rooms, without board, for gentlemen only, between Union-square and 5th-av.

A HANDSOMELY - FURNISHED room to let to a gentleman, without board, at No. 248 4th-av., near 20th-st.

NO. 99 WEST 18TH ST.—HANDSOME large rooms may be had with board by desirable parties; the house is large and family small.

NO. 14 EAST 33D-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Nicely-furnished rooms, with board.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS FOR gentlemen; private family. No. 343 West 35th-st.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY FOUR ADULTS, CONNECTing rooms in a private house; will pay $50 a month; best reference; no cooking. Address D., No. 151 West 18th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FOR FALL AND Winter; three or four rooms with board, at a pleasant farm-house eighty miles from the City; high land, healthy location; terms moderate. Address H. R., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

AUCTION SALES.

E. T. HAZELL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 41 Maiden-lane, (by order L. Moses, Esq., assignee in bankruptcy,) the entire stock of SILVER-PLATED WARE contained in above-named store, together with the store and office furniture and fixtures. Catalogues at our office three days previous to sale. E. T. HAZELL & CO., Auctioneers, No. 118 Chambers-st.

EDWARD H. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY E. H. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Monday,) Sept. 19, at 12 o'clock, within their store: 87 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges. 380 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons. 632 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT we will sell to the highest bidder at public auction, by Johnson & Miller, auctioneers, on the 20th day of September, instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, 300 shares of the stock of the Arctic Ice and Refrigerating Company, par value $100 per share. Said stock is hypothecated to O. A. Dewey, and will be sold for his account. STARR & HOOKER, Attorneys, No. 78 Cedar-st. New-York, Sept. 14, 1870.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 14th day of September, A. D. 1870, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MOSES S. FRIEND, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 6th day of October, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M. GEORGE H. SHARPE, United States Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SPARKMAN, PLACE & KING, bankrupts—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that the second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts will be held at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of September, 1870, at 11 o'clock, A. M., before Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register, pursuant to an order made by said Register, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867. Dated New-York, Sept. 1, 1870. WILLIAM P. BUCKMASTER, Trustee, No. 209 Pearl-st., New-York City.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE PARISIENNE RECEMMENT ARrivé de Paris désire trouver des journeé pour faire des robes dans les familles privées. S'addresser No. 727 Six-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—FOR A DAILY EVENING PAper in a city in the interior of this State, a first-class local editor and a thoroughly competent reporter; to men of ability a liberal compensation, with an opportunity for the future. Address, giving real name, salary required, and previous connection with tournalism, VINCENT, Box No. 142 New-York Times Office.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY IN THE COUNtry, a Protestant chamber-maid and waitress, who will have a permanent home; wages $12. The lady can be seen at Mrs. SANDERS' office, No. 49 3d-av.

AT CARPENTER'S EMPLOYMENT House, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av., wanted, a large number of servants, both experienced and girls lately landed, 40 fill excellent situations now vacant in families returning to the City.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-AV., for families returning to the City, wanted immediately, a number of professed cooks, three excellent laundresses, and all cooks, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, young girls, and those lately landed.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 240 4TH AV., corner 20th-st., situations ready in families returning to the City, for English, Irish, Scotch and German cooks, laundresses, seamstresses, ladies' maids, nurses, waitresses, general work, &c.

WANTED—A MARRIED MAN AS COACHman and gardener; Scotch or German preferred; best references required. Address Box No. 99 General Post-office.

WANTED—A MAN OF EXPERIENCE, AND competent to manage a country store; married man preferred. Address the undersigned and give particulars, M. T. MORSS, Woodbourne, N. Y.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A competent laundress; English or Scotch. Apply at No. 46 West 19th-st.

HOUSE-FURNISHING SALESMAN wanted—A man of energy and sobriety may address A. L. X., Box No. 117 Times Office.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL house-work, wash, iron and cook. Inquire for two days, with references, at No. 18 West 56th-st.

LITERARY.—AN ENGLISH LITERARY gentleman, resident in London, is open to make arrangements to supply a weekly letter for an American newspaper. Terms, for the first three months gratis. Satisfactory references required. Address to BETA, care of Messrs. T. Pettitt & Co., Stationers, &c., No. 22 Frith-st., Soho, London.

AMUSEMENTS.

MLLE. CHRISTINE NILSSON TO-NIGHT.

Special Notice.—The audience are requested to be in their respective seats by 8 P. M., THIS EVENING, the concert commencing precisely at that hour, (the doors will open at 7,) and it is urgently desired that persons desirous of entering or leaving during the concert will do so between the pieces.

Mr. Max Strakosch has the honor of announcing the first appearances of MLLE. CHRISTINE NILSSON, on the following dates,

AT STEINWAY HALL, ON 14TH-ST.

THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, SEPT. 19. WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 21. FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 23, and FIRST GRAND NILSSON MATINEE, SATURDAY, Sept. 24, at 2. MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 26. WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 28. FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 30. SECOND GRAND MATINEE SATURDAY, Oct. 1, at 2 o'clock.

Mlle. CHRISTINE NILSSON will be assisted by the following eminent artists: Miss Annie Louise Cary, contralto, Royal Italian Opera, London. Sig. Brignoli, the distinguished tenor. Signor P. Verger, the eminent baritone. Mr. Henry Vieuxtemps, the renowned violin virtuoso. Mr. James M. Wehli, solo pianist and conductor. The grand orchestra will be under the direction of Max Maretzek.

General admission, $2; reserved seats, $3 and $4 each. The three (3) dollar reserved-seat tickets and the remaining four (4) dollar tickets for the concert this evening; also for the other concerts of the series, will be for sale this morning, at 8 o'clock, at the GENERAL NILSSON TICKET OFFICE, AT STEINWAY HALL, ON 14TH-ST. Branch ticket-offices are at Schirmer's, No. 701 and also at No. 1,14 Broadway.

BROOKLYN HALL.

Myrtle-av. and Adams-st. MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 19, GRAND OPENING of this new and elegant Hall by THEODORE THOMAS and his UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.

The proprietor takes great pleasure in announcing that he has succeeded in making arrangements with Mr. THEODORE THOMAS for a series of GRAND CONCERTS, To be given previous to his departure for the East and West, by his entire UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA, and a number of EMINENT SOLOISTS.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 19, GRAND OPENING CONCERT. On which occasion will be presented the following varied and brilliant

PROGRAMME:

1. Overture—"Euryanthe"......Weber
2. Adagio—"Prometheus"......Beethoven
3. Waltz—"Koenigsheder"......Strauss
4. Vorspeil—"Lohengrin"......Wagner
5. Ballet—"Faust"......Gounod
6. Overture—"William Tell"......Rossini
7. Schlummerlied......Buergel
8. Waltz—"Wiener Fresken"......Strauss
9. Solo for French Horn—"Lurline"......Wallace
10. Polka—"Pizzicato"......Strauss
11. Overture—"Mignon"......A. Thomas

Tickets, including Reserved Seats, One Dollar. Admission Tickets, Fifty Cents. Reserved seats and admission tickets can now be had at the box-office, Myrtle-av.; at Henry H. Dickinson's drug-store, No. 46 Montague-st.; J. W. Smith's piano warerooms, No. 359 Fulton-st.; Dr. Irish, No. 23 Fulton-st.; Dr. Leys, Clinton and Fulton sts.; Dr. Douglass, Pearl-st. and Fulton-av.; Delmonico's, No. 22 Broad-st., New-York, and Alex. Hudnut's, No. 218 Broadway, New-York. Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

GEO. WOOD......Proprietor. Two performances daily, at 2 and 8 P. M. ADMISSION, FIFTY CENTS. MONDAY, SEPT. 19, Every evening, and Saturday Matinee, MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS in Shakespeare's comedy AS YOU LIKE IT. ROSALIND......Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS. With a cast of eminent talent and ability. MATINEE MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY. GOLDEN BUTTERFLY and DEAF AS A POST.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR Dancing will commence Oct. 1, at No. 212 5th-av., corner of 26th-st., and at No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

ACADEMY OF DANCING AND CALISTHENICS, Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av. Mr. TRENOR'S Classes are now open, AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES. Beginners can attend the whole season for $20. Twenty lesson tickets, (can be used at any time,) $12. Former pupils can attend the whole season for $12. Afternoon Classes for Ladies, Misses, and Masters, Tuesdays and Fridays, from 4 to 6 P. M. Gentlemen's Evening Classes, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, at 8 P. M.

C. H. RIVERS' BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY, Corner of Court and State sts., entrance on State-st. The Academy is now open for the season. Send for a circular. Great alterations have been made during the Summer. The rooms, beautifully frescoed by the unapproachable artist, Mr. Charles Th. Bente, are, without exception, the finest in the City of Brooklyn.

DEGARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.—The classes for gentlemen will reopen on TUESDAY, SEPT. 27, AT 8 P. M. The morning and afternoon classes will resume on SATURDAY, OCT. 1. Private lessons may be taken now. Circulars at the Academy. The rooms to let for private parties or other entertainments.

DUNAS'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 WEST 4TH-ST.—Class TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. All dances taught in one quarter; six dances perfectly in six private lessons.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA MITCHELL, late of the City of New-York, now deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of business, No. 174 Canal-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of April, 1870. JAMES B. THORNE, CHARLES E. MITCHELL, Executors of Anna Mitchell, dec'd. ap18-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., the Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELIUS GRINNELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of business, No. 61 William-st., in the City of New-York on or before the 8th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of April, 1870. RIDLEY WATTS, HENRY GRINNELL, Executors. ap11-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against UDOLPHO WOLFE, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 22 Beaver-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, 5th day of April, 1870. DAVID H. BURKE, Executor. ADELE B. WOLFE, Executrix. ap11-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JAMES O. PROUDFIT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Wm. C. Traphagen, No. 7 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of April, 1870. ANN P. HILLIARD, Administratrix. ap11-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH BAYLIES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, or his attorneys, Brinsmade & Holbrook, No. 58 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of May, 1870. JOHN A. GRISWOLD, Executor, &c. my9-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EZRA BUCKNAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, Jane Bucknam, No. 112 Lexington-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of June, 1870. JANE BUCKNAM, Executrix. FRANCIS A. COFFIN, SAMUEL LEECH, Executors. je20-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH FATMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 72 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of December next.—Dated, New-York, 1st day of June, 1870. SOLOMON J. FATMAN, Executor. je6-law6mM

MEDICAL.

$1,000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of twenty years' standing. Try it, and get rid of the most troublesome disease flesh is heir to. Sold by all druggists. Wholesale by JOHN HENRY, New-York.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 26 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 8 City Hall-place.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOTENCY, resulting from the follies of youth or other causes. Young, middle-aged, or even old men restored to manly vigor, by Dr. LEWIS, author of "Medical Companion and Guide to Health." No. 7 Beach-st., New-York. Forty years' private practice.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATham-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK. It is respectfully announced that this theatre will OPEN FOR THE FALL AND WINTER SEASON MONDAY, SEPT. 26, RENOVATED AND REDECORATED THROUGHOUT. Various and advantageous ALTERATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS have been made with a view to the amusement and convenience of the public, the entrances and lobbies entirely refurnished, and the auditorium decorated after novel and elegant designs. A NEW STAGE has been laid, and mechanical improvements adopted. A NEW ACT DROP has been painted by Mr. JOHN HILLYARD, Jr. The proprietor has much pride and pleasure in submitting the following list of

THE COMPANY.

Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. GEORGE CLARKE, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. OWEN MARLOWE, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON, Mr. CHAS. ROCKWELL, Mr. M. LANAGAN, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Mr. J. PECK, Mr. J. CURRAN, Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Miss M. HENRIQUES, Mrs. THOS. BARRY, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Miss EMILY MESTAYER, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Miss HELEN TRACY, Miss ANNIE DELAND, Miss FLORA CLAYTON, Miss FOWLER, Miss ROWE, Miss HAYDEN, and Miss McCORMACK. Arrangements are also pending with Mr. GEORGE JORDAN, whose name will probably be added to the list of artists already engaged.

ACTING MANAGER......Mr. JOHN GILBERT.
STAGE DIRECTOR......Mr. JAS. SCHONBERG.
PROMPTER......Mr. J. S. WRIGHT.
TREASURER......Mr. THEO. MOSS.

The Band will be under the direction of Mr. Thomas Baker. The Decorations and Frescoes, by Schumann's Sons. The new Dome, by Mr. Edward Smith. Gas Fixtures, Mr. Stephen Philbin. Scenic Artists, Messrs. H. Isherwood, George Evans and John Hillyard, Jr. Mechanical Department, Mr. Butler. Stage Appointments, Mr. James Timony. Wardrobe, Messrs. Flannery & Benschoten.

THE OPENING PLAY will be Sheridan's splendid Comedy, THE RIVALS, which will be presented with entirely NEW COSTUMES AND SCENERY. Mr. ALBERY'S new and exquisite (Comedy now playing in London with immense success) entitled THE TWO ROSES, is also in preparation. BOX-BOOK will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

SECOND WEEK AND IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE CHARMING YOUNG ACTRESS, LOTTA. LOTTA. LOTTA. AN ENTIRE NEW DOMESTIC DRAMA, Written expressly for LOTTA, entitled HEARTSEASE.

MAY WYLDEROSE......LOTTA. WITH SONGS, DANCES, AND BANJO SOLO.
Charles Villiers......Mr. Frank Lawlor
Lionel Howard......Mr. Theo. Hamilton
Hiram Doolittle......Mr. Vining Bowers
Mlle. Duverney......Miss Virginia Buchanan

NEW SCENERY BY VOEGTLIN.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager...Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY. BRILLIANT BEGINNING OF THE SECOND SEASON. EVERY NIGHT AT 8, the absorbing dramatization of Wilkie Collins' romance of real life, MAN AND WIFE! the reigning romantic sensation of the day. Theatre crowded to the dome at every performance. Matinee every SATURDAY at 1½ o'clock. To accommodate the vast demand for places, the box-sheet has been opened twelve nights in advance, and seats may be secured two weeks ahead.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

EVERY EVENING, And SATURDAY MATINEE, at 1½ o'clock. MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON as RIP VAN WINKLE.

NOTICE.—In order to accommodate the demand of the public for places, the box-sheet will be open TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE at the theatre, or at its branch ticket office at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

STADT THEATRE,

45 AND 47 BOWERY. GRAND GERMAN OPERA. MONDAY 19, HUGENOTTEN. Reserved seats at the box-office.

GRAND NATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THE THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE. Open daily from 9 o'clock A. M. to 10 P. M., in the spacious buildings extending from the 2d to the 3d-av., between 63d and 64th sts. NOVEL AND INGENIOUS INVENTIONS, AN UNEQUALED DISPLAY OF PHOTOGRAPHS, MACHINERY IN MOTION, IMPLEMENTS OF HUSBANDRY, PRODUCTS OF THE FARM, THE WORKSHOP, AND THE STUDIO. GREAT DISPLAY OF FRUIT, FLOWERS, AND PLANTS. JARDINE & SONS' ORGAN, BLOWN BY STEAM. MUSIC BY EBEN'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA. ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

TWELFTH GRAND FAIR Of the NEW-JERSEY STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, to be held at Waverly, N. J., on Sept. 20, 21, 22 and 23. Excursion tickets, including admission to the grounds, for sale at the foot of Cortlandt-st., and all offices of the New-Jersey Railroad.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST OF HIS PUpils and friends, Signor ANTONIO BARILI will resume his singing lessons on the 15th inst. Circulars will be found in all music-stores, and at his residence, No. 15 East 9th-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:00 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua, (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for Louisville via Indianapolis, and for Buffalo and Rochester. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
2:00 P. M., Hudson train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05 and 10 A. M., 12:20, 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.

C. H. KENDRICK, Gen'l Passenger Agent. NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1870.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. Commencing MONDAY, May 30, 1870, from Roosevelt and Grand sts. Ferries.

8 A. M., Mail and Accommodation to Patchogue.
10 A. M., Babylon Accommodation, and all Stations.
11 A. M., Rockaway Excursion. This train will be put on June 25.
3:30 P. M., Express for Patchogue, connecting with stages for Bellport, Fire Place, and South Haven.
4:30 P. M., Accommodation for Patchogue.
5:30 P. M., Accommodation for Islip, and all Stations.
6:30 P. M., Accommodation for Merrick, and all Stations; on Saturdays through to Babylon.
8 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Express connects with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.

All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway, except the 3:30 P. M. from New-York and the 6 A. M. train from Islip. The Company have erected extensive buildings on Rockaway Beach, for refreshments and the convenience of excursionists. Tickets to and from the Beach, 50. For further particulars, see large time tables. C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY next, May 23, 1870, two express trains will leave depot, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., as follows:

10½ A. M.—Railroad express.
3½ P. M.—Montreal express.

Sleeping coaches on night trains between New-York City and St. Albans, Vt. J. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY. TRAINS LEAVE DEpots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M., and 7 P. M., daily. Leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. daily. New and improved drawing-room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping-coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping-coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 7:45 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, *11:30 A. M., and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.)

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M. (23d-st., 3:15 P. M.) and, Sundays only, 8:30 A. M., (23d-st., 8:15 A. M.)

For Graycourt and Way, at *8:30 A. M. (23d-st., *8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M. (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theater train, *11:30 P. M., (23d-st., *11:15 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 A. M., 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 and 11:45 A. M.; ‡2:15, 3:45, 5:15, 5:45 and ‡6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M.; ‡2:15, 4, ‡5:15, 6 and ‡6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Nyack, Monsey, and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 A. M.; ‡12:45, ‡3:15, 4:15, 5:45 and †6:15 P. M.; and Saturdays only, 11:45 midnight. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9:30 A. M.; ‡1, 3:30, 4:15, 4:30, 5 and †6:30 P. M.; Saturdays only, ‡12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping-coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Chambers-st.; No. 38 Greenwich-st., corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st., and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City; and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, General Superintendent. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Agent. JULY 1, 1870.

* Daily. ‡ For Hackensack only. † For Piermont and Nyack only.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.

JAMES FISK, Jr......Proprietor.
JOHN P. COLE......Manager.

MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY. LAST FOUR NIGHTS OF KATHI LANNER'S VIENNOISE BALLET TROUPE, previous to their departure for Europe on the 24th inst. LAST NIGHTS OF THE POPULAR BALLET, URIELLA, THE DEMON OF THE NIGHT. AN EXTRA MATINEE will take place on WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 21, AT 2, When will be presented, FOR THE LAST TIME, SITALA, THE JUGGLER'S DAUGHTER. THURSDAY—FAREWELL BENEFIT OF BERTHA LIND, and positively the LAST NIGHT OF THE TROUPE.

NOTICE.—The vast preparations and necessary rehearsals for the proper production of Hervé's chef d'oeuvre, LE PETIT FAUST, necessitate the CLOSING OF THE THEATRE on FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, preparatory to the debut in America of Parisian favorites, LEA SILLY and CELINE MONTALAND, and the entire OPERA BOUFFE TROUPE, whose initial representation will take place on MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 26, 1870.

MADAME MARIE SEEBACH.

FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE (Formerly known as "Theatre Français.") Mr. Grau has the honor to announce the DEBUT IN AMERICA, OF THE CELEBRATED TRAGEDIENNE, MADAME MARIE SEEBACH, with her new and brilliant company, for THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 22, at 8. The initial performance will be the production of Goethe's sublime creation, FAUST, FAUST, with an unequaled distribution of the characters. MARIE SEEBACH in her great role of "GRETCHEN."

The sale of seats for Madame Seebach's performances COMMENCES THIS MORNING, at the ONLY SEEBACH TICKET OFFICE, Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway, where seats can be secured for the first three or any single night. Scale of Prices—General admission, $1; orchestra seats, reserved, $1 50; private boxes, 4 seats, $8; dress circle, reserved, $1; proscenium boxes, 6 seats, $15 to [illegible]; family circle, 50 cents. The free list is entirely suspended with the exception of the public Press. No attention can be given to any applications for free tickets.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

FIFTH WEEK. FIFTH WEEK OF LITTLE FAUST. MRS. JAS. A. OATES' OPERA COMPANY, AND MR. GEO. L. FOX. Every Evening, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees at 2. All the sparkling music encored at each representation. MEPHISTO and the ARAB......Mrs. JAS. A. OATES. MARTHA......Mr. GEO. L. FOX.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.

No. 720 Broadway. BRILLIANT SUCCESS—CROWDED HOUSES. EVERY EVENING at 8. SATURDAY MATINEE at 2 P. M. Stuart Robson's specialty of CAMILLE; or, THE CRACKED HEART, and the ever-popular burlesque of BLACK-EY'D SUZING. In preparation, an original dramatization entitled BARNABY RUDGE; or, The Gordon Riots from the popular story of that title by the late Charles Dickens.

THE GRAND OPERATIC CONCERT for the benefit of the wounded in France will take place TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at 8 P. M., at the Academy of Music. The following eminent artists have tendered their services:

Mme. GAZZANIGA, Mme. VIARDI-MARTI, Mme. GUZMAN, Mlle. LUCIE GROUX, Mr. LEFRANC, Mrs. ALBITES, Mr. PETRILLI, Mrs. GUZMAN, Mr. BACELLI, Mrs. GEARD, Mr. BUITRAGO, Mrs. BUTLER, Mr. GIORZA, Mrs. NICOLAS.

Ladies of the Committee: Mme. DELMONICO, Mme. ROECK, Mme. RIFFLARD, Mme. ALKER, Mme. MOURRAILLE, Mme. PICARD, Mlle. COUTAN, Mlle. ALLIEN, Mlle. E. AUBERT, Mlle. REYNS, Mlle. LANGLOIS, Mlle. BERNARD.

Tickets, seats and boxes to be had at the office of the Academy every day, commencing on Friday, Sept. 16, and at Mr. D'Onville's, No. 717 Broadway. Admission, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra; family circle, 50 cents; boxes, according to location, from $5 to $12.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, NO. 585 BROADWAY.—GREAT SUCCESS—HOUSE CROWDED NIGHTLY. BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD & BACKUS' SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. The largest company in the world. In new songs and dances, eccentric acts, &c.

PNEUMATIC TUNNEL UNDER BROADway. 260 Broadway, corner Warren. Open 10 to 5.

THE TURF.

SEPTEMBER MEETING OF THE FLEETWOOD ASSOCIATION, FLEETWOOD PARK, MORRISANIA, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, ON TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, SEPT. 20, 21, 22 AND 23, 1870. Horse-cars leave Harlem Bridge on each day of the races, every ten minutes, direct for the Park.

PREMIUMS, $9,500.

FIRST DAY.

No. 1—Purse of $1,000.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 20, 1870.

For horses that never beat 2:40; $600 to the first horse, $300 to the second, $100 to the third.
A. H. Sammis, of New-York, enters ch. m. Bashaw Maid.
A. Patterson, of Newton, enters b. m. Lady Hughes.
S. D. Bruce, of New-York, enters b. m. Enigma, 6 years old.
H. W. Orcutt enters blk. g. Contraband, formerly Amasa.
John Murphy, Fleetwood Park, enters br. g. James H. Coleman.
D. Olmsted, Poughkeepsie, enters b. s. Young Wilkes, one white hind foot.
John Rogers, Fleetwood Park, enters br. m. Pownal Mare.
Henry Myers, Pine Plains, enters br. g. Logan.
James Dougrey, Troy, enters b. m. Fanny Lambert.
M. Roden, New-York, enters New-Berlin Girl.
Henry Newland, Stillwater, enters br. s. Saratoga, star in forehead.
W. C. Trimble, Newburg, enters b. c. Commodore, 5 years old, by Post Boy, dam by Major Winfield, one white hind foot, stripe on the nose.

SECOND DAY.

No. 2—Purse of $2,000.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 21, 1870.

For horses that never beat 2:30; $1,200 to the first horse, $500 to the second, $300 to the third.
William Bodine, Middletown, enters b. m. Lady Whitman, by American Star.
M. Roden, New-York, enters b. g. Charley Green.
J. M. Miller, Philadelphia, enters b. m. Mary.
John Murphy, Fleetwood Park, enters b. s. Daniel Boone.
J. A. Chambers enters s. s. Hickory Jack.
John Hornbeck, New-York, enters br. g. Captain Gill.

THIRD DAY.

No. 3—Purse of $2,500.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 22, 1870.

For horses that never beat 2:26; $1,500 to the first horse, $600 to the second, $400 to the third.
David Blanchard, Boston, enters ch. g. License.
M. Roden, New-York, enters br. s. Charles E. Loew, formerly Patchen Chief.
Dan Mace, New-York, enters b. g. Confidence.
John Nesbitt, New-York, enters b. g. John J. Bradley.
D. Pfifer, Long Island, enters b. s. H. W. Genet.

FOURTH DAY.

No. 4—Purse of $1,500.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 23, 1870.

For horses that never beat 2:34; $900 to the first, $400 to the second, $200 to the third.
M. Roden, New-York, enters New-Berlin Girl.
Charles Richards, New-Haven, enters br. g. New-Haven Boy, formerly Brown Prince.
John Murphy, Fleetwood Park, enters b. m. Lady Sears.
James Dougrey, Jr., Troy, enters b. m. Fanny Lambert.
J. J. Bowen, Boston, enters br. m. Lady Ellis.
L. L. Hutchinson, Schenectady, enters s. g. Ed. Ellis.

No. 5—Purse of $2,500.

For horses that never beat 2:22; $1,500 to the first horse, $600 to the second, $400 to the third.
William H. Borst, New-York, enters b. s. George Wilkes.
Budd Doble, New-York, enters b. g. Hotspur.
W. H. Doble, Philadelphia, enters b. m. Lucy.
John Murphy, Fleetwood Park, enters b. g. Henry.

GENERAL REMARKS.

All the above races mile heats, three in five, in harness, except Purse No. 4, which will be two miles and repeat, in harness, and will be conducted under the rules of the National Association. Gates open at 1 o'clock A. M. Single admission, $1; no extra charge for Grand Stand; carriages free. Trains by the New-York and Harlem Railroad will leave 26th-st. and 4th-av., 9¼ and 11¼ A. M. and 1¼ and 2 P. M. Returning will leave Morrisania and Melrose at 5:00, 5:22 and 6:22 P. M. The Park is within 500 feet of the Harlem Depot at Morrisania. Races to commence at 2½ P. M. By order of HENRY DATER, President. Pools sold every evening previous to the races, at Fleetwood Club House, No. 1,434 Broadway, between 40th and 41st sts., by Jacob Somerindyke.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Chickering & Sons, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid: the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. Monthly installments received for same.

MR. AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN WILL be ready to resume his lessons on the piano-forte by MONDAY, Sept. 19. All communications addressed to Jerome & Marens' music-store, No. 852 Broadway, New-York, will meet with prompt attention.

PIANO-FORTES—THIRTY SECOND-hand pianos, comprising squares, uprights and grands of various makers, in thorough order; for sale at low prices, by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

THE GALIN METHOD OF INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC.—Mr. C. H. FARNHAM'S classes will be formed on each TUESDAY in October, at 4 o'clock P. M., at Messrs. Chickering & Sons', East 14th-st.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at E. M. MERRELL'S Warerooms, No. 8 Union-square (cor. 4th-av.).

PENS.

WASHINGTON MEDALLION PENS.—Distribution of $6,000 of the fourth series of the Patron's Fund. See the bulletin of the Company in the Tribune of Saturday.

THE WAR.

Continued from First Page.

Paris, will appear in this city after today. M. CREMIEUX, the Minister of Justice, is lodged here at the residence of the Archbishop. There is a perfect understanding between them, which is considered as foreshadowing the union of all political parties for the national defense.

Advices received at the War Department show that great numbers of the French are emigrating.

STRASBOURG.

Progress of the Siege—Early Capitulation Probable—Cost of the Siege.

MINDELHEIM, Sept. 18.—It is officially reported that the works facing lunettes Nos. 52 and 53 of Strasbourg are finished. Near lunette No. 52 mines were exploded by the besieged, and the earthworks protecting the assailants were injured, but they have since been repaired. Colmar and Mulhausen are certainly occupied by the Baden contingents, under Gen. HELLER.

PARIS, Sept. 17.—The commander of Strasbourg, Gen. ULRICH, telegraphs to the War Department that the situation of the city is continually growing desperate, necessitating his early capitulation.

COLOGNE, Sept. 17.—The *Gazette*, of this city, today has an editorial article giving the following interesting statistics and particulars: There are now before Strasbourg eighteen batteries of mortars and rifled cannon. These fire collectively more than 7,000 shots into the city every day. Thirty carloads of munitions of war, including 8,000 quintals of iron, are thus consumed daily.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Only 30,000 Instead of 100,000 Prisoners Taken at Sedan—Retirement of the French Ambassador from Madrid.

BERLIN, Sept. 18.—A telegram from the King's head-quarters makes a great reduction in the number of prisoners secured by the capitulation of Sedan. It states that the total number of men actually captured was only 30,000, including 30 Generals and 2,595 officers, 500 of whom were released on parole. The killed and wounded numbered 20,000.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The Press of Paris, without exception, is opposed to the restoration of the BONAPARTES.

The French Institute, in the name of civilization, protests against the possible destruction, by bombardment, of the libraries, observatories, museums and galleries of Paris.

Baron MERCIER, the French Ambassador at Madrid, had an audience with the Regent, at which he announced his recall, and took formal leave.

The French mail, just received via Dover, contains nothing of a later date than Friday. Paris was then belligerent in feeling, although a conference between BISMARCK and FAVRE was anticipated. Fort Vincennes had been evacuated, and its guns had been brought within the walls.

Bavaria has repudiated any desire to enter the North German Confederation.

WARNING FROM BISMARCK TO A RHEIMS JOURNAL.

BISMARCK has sent a warning to the *Independence*, a journal of Rheims, to the effect that it must change its tone or it will be suppressed. The Paris Press protest with indignation against the act as an interference with the internal affairs of France, as well as a violation of the freedom of the Press.

French and Irish Meeting in St. Louis—Aid for the French.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 18.—The French and Irish citizens held a very large meeting today at Concordia Park, to raise funds and express their sympathy with the French people in their struggle for liberty. A procession a mile in length, composed of various civil societies and citizens generally, marched through the city, making a fine display. The park was densely crowded, there being no less than 10,000 people present. Speeches were made by prominent Irishmen and Frenchmen. Resolutions were unanimously adopted expressing a deep sympathy with the French people in their effort to throw off the yoke of despotism and establish a republic. A large sum of money was raised for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the deceased French.

RELIGIOUS.

CHURCH REOPENINGS.

Laborers for God—Opening Services in the Lexington-Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church.

Services were held in the Lexington-avenue Church yesterday for the first time since the Summer vacation. Rev. ROBERT STRATTON preached a sermon on the occasion from the words: "We are laborers together for God." After referring to the duty of Christians to labor for God, he said it was incumbent upon them to use all the appliances which the march of science has placed within our reach, to build up and advance the Kingdom of Christ. Each Christian was a laborer for his own salvation. "Work out your salvation" is the command of the Bible. God appeals to man's self-interest in thus commanding him to work out his own salvation. He places it within man's reach to carve out his own spiritual destiny, God leaving it to him to become what he chooses to make himself, by using the moral influences placed within his reach. While man is under obligations to work out his own salvation, he is not to confine himself to his individual salvation alone. Charity, it is said, begins at home, but it must not remain there. It must go out from self, and seek the salvation of others. God has carved this stone out of the mountain, but it is for us to stand behind and around it, and assist to roll it on down the highway of time. We are also laborers together. Notwithstanding differences in creed and church government, the Christian denominations are grand corps of the army of Christ, which as a grand unit is laboring for his glory and the extending of his kingdom. But not only do we labor for God, but we labor with God. Shall the Christian bare his breast to life's storms alone, and have none to dry the weeping eye, or stay the tottering steps? No. We labor with God. He accompanies the Christian in his labors, and by his grace, and the ordinances of his Church, soothes the sorrowing breast. He wipes the weeping eye, and stays by his faithful promises the believer's tottering steps. How consoling, then, is it that in our labors, whether in the ministry or as individual Christians, we are not called upon to tread the wine-press alone, but that God labors with us, and by us, and through us. Let us, then, he said in conclusion, be faithful and steadfast as laborers for God, consoled by the consciousness of His presence with us, and that He will at the last great day reward every one according to their deeds, whether they be good or whether they be evil.

The Jane-Street M. E. Church.

The Jane-street M. E. Church was reopened yesterday. The church and parsonage, which are situated between Greenwich-street and Eighth-avenue, have just been painted, making them appear as new. The class-rooms and lobbies have been cleaned, painted and varnished, and the walls calcimined. The Sunday-school and lecture-room have been greatly enlarged, painted, and the walls calcimined. The room, full fifty feet square, has been newly furnished with seats of the most modern and improved style. The altar has also been enlarged and refurnished. There were special services in the church Friday evening. The Sunday-school was opened at 9 A. M., yesterday.

The French Church of St. Esprit—Services in French and Spanish.

The Protestant Episcopal French Church du St. Esprit reopened yesterday after the recess of the Summer, and Rev. Mr. VERREN, the pastor, preached a sermon founded on the forty-second Psalm and fourth verse, "What does thy God?" He regretted his inability to comment upon the painful state of affairs in Europe, as he did not consider the pulpit a fitting place for the subject. He drew the attention of the small congregation to the remarkable beauty of many passages of the Psalms, which he recited, and urged upon them the worship of God and obedience to His precepts, which the Psalms inculcated. He quoted David and Absalom as admirable examples of paternal and filial affection. He urged steadfastness in duty toward God, and enlarged upon the fortitude of the French Huguenots as examples. Notwithstanding the massacre of St. Bartholomew, and untiring persecution on the part of their Catholic antagonists, they firmly adhered to their creed, and suffered banishment rather than recant. The short discourse ended with a prayer that God would give his children strength to obey his commands.

At the close of the French service an Episcopal service in Spanish was proceeded with, as customary, under the pastorship of Rev. Mr. PALMO, who subsequently preached a sermon. The church each morning accommodates a French and Cuban congregation, in turn.

HUNGARY AND AUSTRIA.

Their Religious History Sketched by a Hungarian Divine—Discourse of Rev. Dr. Koenig.

Rev. Dr. KOENIG, of Pesth, Hungary, delivered a discourse in the Madison-square Church, Rev. Dr. ADAMS', yesterday afternoon, on "The Religious History of Hungary and Austria."

The reverend Doctor was introduced by Dr. ADAMS, who stated that he had been engaged in the Protestant missionary field in Austria and Hungary, for many years, and left his field of labor to attend the meeting of the Evangelical Alliance, which was to have been held in New-York this year, but which was postponed to next year, in consequence of the breaking out of the war on the Continent of Europe. Dr. KOENIG did not hear of the postponement until he arrived in England, and had there decided to continue his journey, and present the claims of the Protestant people of his native country to the people of the United States.

Dr. KOENIG, thus introduced, commenced his discourse by stating that he had been asked to give a brief account of the religious condition of Southern Europe. He said that he could not enter upon this matter without touching somewhat on the political element which is interwoven with the religious. The Lord Jesus when He was on earth spoke to His disciples of wars and commotions, and said that when these things came to pass they were to look up, for "the hour of your redemption draws nigh." The war which had been waged in Europe might be considered God's work, but apart from the purposes of God we should look for the cause of these commotions. The speaker then stated his conviction that the war was one of the means by which God intended to build up His Church among the nations of Europe. The speaker then proceeded to describe the field over which he had labored for so many years, as comprising the whole of Austria and Hungary, extending from the Baltic to the Black Sea, and, for a considerable time, he had taught in Constantinople. The Austrian Empire consisted of many countries, each of which had a religious history peculiar to itself, and many of which were the scenes of that great religious awakening which swept over the land in the sixteenth century. There was also a history of this reformation in Italy and Spain, which was as important as that in Austria and Hungary. All through the sixteenth century the work of LUTHER made itself felt in Hungary especially, where his writings were read with avidity. At the beginning of the seventeenth century Hungary had made rapid advances toward Protestantism, and MAXIMILIAN II., from 1564 to 1576, had a strong leaning to the side of Protestantism. The scene subsequently changed to a darker page, and the enemies of the Protestants, in the seventeenth century, commenced their persecutions, which were carried on with vigor. At Prague the Protestant ministers were summoned by the authorities, and banished from the country. In Hungary, also, was this the case. In 1600 the Protestant Church in Austria had ceased to exist. Here and there, however, were small companies who adhered to their faith, and, even while attending mass under compulsion, arranged to meet subsequently and read their Bibles, and worship according to Protestant forms.

The peace of Westphalia, after the Thirty Years' war, gave the Protestants equal rights with the Catholics, and this continued until JOSEPH of Austria restored the full rights to the Protestant community. As soon as the first rays of toleration broke over the land, the little Protestant communities, which had existed in secret, showed their heads. JOSEPH II. encouraged immigration to Germany, and in this way Protestants from other countries, speaking the German language, came in, settled among the native population and added to their strength. The population of Austria, a few years later, consisted of about nineteen millions, only 340,000 of whom were Protestants, and these were distributed over 521 congregations, which were very small in many cases and poor. The income of the ministers was inadequate to their support, in no instance exceeding four hundred dollars, and many not obtaining more than one hundred dollars, and even fifty dollars per year. The salary of the teachers was still lower. Under these circumstances the enemy attempted to sow dissensions, and succeeded.

Austria possesses only one college for the education of Protestant ministers, and in Bohemia there is but one for the instruction of teachers. There is a great lack of a free religious Press by which to disseminate the doctrines of the Protestant religion and awaken inquiry. In Vienna there are but two religious papers, and in Hungary, one in Pesth and another in a distant portion of the country. In Bohemia there are five. Even so late as 1848, if a man preached in his own house in Vienna he was compelled to pay a fine, and was prohibited from offending in that manner again. The power of Rome was broken in these countries after 1866 by the decree in relation to mixed marriages, permitting them to be performed by the civil authority when the priests of the Church of Rome refused to solemnize them; the educational system was also improved.

As to the progress of religious liberty in Hungary, the speaker said that it would be impossible to give an adequate idea of it in the time to which he was limited. The victory which Hungary has achieved in her political reconstruction is due to the power of her Protestant Church, and the Catholics are decidedly more tolerant in that country than in any other, and instances are known where Roman Catholic children are educated in Protestant schools, and even Catholic clergymen associate on terms of friendship with those of the Protestant denomination.

In conclusion the speaker said that Hungary is entitled to great credit for the stand she has taken in favor of the Protestant religion, and is deserving of assistance. He hoped to be able to awaken the religious people of this country to these facts, and to induce them to contribute liberally to the cause.

SOME FREE THINKING.

"The Issue With Superstition"—Discourse by Rev. O. B. Frothingham.

Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM delivered a discourse yesterday morning to the congregation that assembles in Lyric Hall, Sixth-avenue, upon the text found in the twenty-second and twenty-third verses of the seventeenth chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, being the words of Paul to the Athenians: "Ye men of Athens; I perceive that in all things ye are too superstitious," &c., &c.

Correctly rendered, said the speaker, this passage should have read: "I perceive that in all things ye are too religious." Paul designed to praise the Athenians, not to blame them. But the translators of the Bible could not find it in their hearts to say that the Pagan Greeks were religious. They believed none had the true religion but themselves. So they preferred to do violence to the Greek language and translate the word "superstitious," that really meant religious or pious. Superstition was regarded as a terrible thing all over the world, and all people were ready to suppose their neighbors were superstitious, but not themselves. Superstition was like the chills and fever or the gout—it was a terrible affliction on mankind, but no man ever had them. This was one reason why superstition was so hard to define—everybody being anxious to define himself out of it and to confine it to his neighbor. A common definition with the Church was that superstition was an unbelief in Scriptural things. Others defined it to be an excess of religion. Others call it the beginning of religion. But religion and superstition were two separate things, and were at war with each other all over the world. Superstition was irreligion; it was capriciousness and willfulness instead of reason. The German philosopher KANT came nearer the truth of the matter when he defined superstition to be the habit of regarding Nature and Nature's law as subject to capriciousness—the disregard of law in the natural world, the metaphysical world and the world of mind; a blind obedience to arbitrary authority. A good illustration of superstition was seen in the way the superstitious man looks at unusual phenomena in nature, such as a comet, an eclipse, a tornado, an earthquake, or the falling of a thunderbolt. Instead of tracing it to its cause and designating it in its order of natural phenomena, he drops on his knees. It seems to him to be a manifestation of wrath from heaven or hell. So he crosses himself, flies to a cavern, brings offerings of flowers or meat, perhaps of his own child, to appease the offended deity. On the introduction of chloroform, a few years ago, priests protested against it because it thwarted the purposes of the Almighty. It was only the other day that a Catholic Priest in Europe—he hoped there were none such in this country—bitterly inveighed against life insurance companies, on the ground that they were an attempt to balk God—a flying in the face of Divine Providence. Superstition concerned itself with days of the week. It was a tradition of the Church that Christ was crucified on Friday; therefore Friday is an accursed day. Let no house be built, no keel laid, no vessel launched, no great enterprise undertaken on Friday. Superstition had also seized on the Sabbath. That was a holy day—a day on which things essentially wholesome must not be done. All those laws that make things intrinsically right or wrong, good or evil, are to be suspended on that day. It had also seized upon the Bible, and even upon prayer. The superstitious man thinks to get by prayer what he cannot get by his own deserts. There was an Ex-President of the United States, a good man, honest, sincere, and pure in his private and public life, who, when he was laid on his death-bed, called for a minister, and expressed his desire to be sprinkled in baptism, hoping, as he said, that it was not too late. This strong, good man, when he came to breathe his last, had no faith in his virtue, his uprightness, his fidelity in public office, but in that supreme hour hoped to obtain by some miraculous grace hidden in a few drops of water, that which a well-spent and honorable life would not give him. So, too, in the communion service; it was believed that the eating of a bit of bread and the drinking of a little wine on the death-bed would secure salvation which a virtuous, upright and blameless life had failed to achieve. The Catholic Church teaches this continually and depends upon it; it is the very kernel of the whole establishment. It teaches that this bit of bread is the very substance of God, and that the faithful believer who partakes of it verily eats God. There was probably no better illustration of superstition than was afforded by this Catholic rite of the sacrament. Superstition had also seized on the name of Christ. It consisted not in ascribing to Him miraculous power over animate or inanimate nature, but in making Him the Savior—putting Him forward as a proxy through whose virtues, instead of his own, man was to be saved. A strange thing took place in New-York on the 2d day of August last. About the year 1200, (as the story runs,) a Catholic priest, named FRANCIS D'ASSISI, while at service in his chapel, was visited by the Virgin Mary and her son Jesus, who, after complimenting him for his good works and his devotion, expressed a wish to reward him by granting any request he might make. The modest priest, disavowing any merit for what he had done, merely requested that henceforth any person who, after being confessed by a priest, should partake of the sacrament in his chapel, should thereafter be absolved from all offenses, past, present and to come. The Virgin granted the request, and directed the priest to go to Rome and get the same confirmed by the Pope. He went to Rome, related the story, and had the edict of the Virgin confirmed. In the course of time permission was given to other churches of the Franciscan order to grant absolution on the same terms, and finally the privilege was conferred on all Franciscan churches throughout the world. The event which formed the basis of this extraordinary privilege was celebrated on the 2d of August, last, in all the Franciscan churches of this City. The churches were crowded from morning till night, by people who came to take advantage of this promise, said to have been made 700 years ago by the Virgin Mary to St. FRANCIS D'ASSISI. Could superstition go further than this? No notice was taken of the celebration in this City, except a brief mention of the service in the newspapers, and yet it was an event of the most serious concern to the people of this City and country. These were things to be feared, not to be laughed at. This superstition was one of the most terrible foes to mankind; it always had been, and it always would be. In the Old World, where enlightenment and culture were confined to the few, it was not of so much consequence, but in a Republican society where every person counts one, and every man's voice goes to make up public opinion, superstition like this was a matter of the greatest concern to every well-wisher to his country. Where superstition begins, knowledge ends; there can be no science, no philosophy, no large intelligence where it exists. One of its worst effects was to make personal character impossible and of no account. If there was one absolute, indomitable truth in the universe, it was that every man would have to depend for salvation on what he is, in and of himself. It was his innate quality of truth, virtue, honesty, that would establish his place here and hereafter. But if a man was taught to believe he could save himself by going to a priest, sprinkling himself with holy water, or eating wafers, he would take very little trouble to save himself by a life of virtue. It was for these reasons that he took issue with superstition in all its forms. The speaker closed by urging upon his hearers to combat every form of superstition, for it was only by relieving the world of this curse that mankind could be elevated, society improved, and the human race advanced to that stage of enlightenment, prosperity and happiness which philanthropists so eagerly longed for.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Water-Street Home for Women—Services in the Chapel.

Services were held at the Water-street Home for Women, yesterday afternoon, and were well attended. The Home is located at No. 273 Water-street, occupying the building formerly in the possession of the notorious KIT BURNS. The upper portion of the structure is used as dormitories, and in what was once the bar religious services are now held. The dog-pit in the rear of the house has been fitted up as a kitchen. On Feb. 3 the Home was dedicated with appropriate religious services, and on the 16th of March following it was opened and placed under the charge of Mrs. ALICE HADLEY as Matron and Mr. HENRY LITTLE as Missionary. During the three months extending from Feb. 7 to June 7, seventy-two women, who had hitherto led an abandoned life and whose homes were among the worst dens of Water-street and its vicinity, were admitted to the institution. Of these thirty-three have been placed with Christian families, and two have been restored to their husbands. During the services, yesterday, Mr. LITTLE stated that the Home now contains about twelve inmates. At first, he said, out of those admitted not more than half a dozen ever seemed to feel the least interest in religious matters. They evidently looked to the Home merely as a refuge from the misery of the life they had been leading. This was rather discouraging. Now, however, it was quite different. Within the past few months the Spirit of the Lord seemed to have descended on the institution and to have favored it in a most remarkable manner. He had good reason to believe that every inmate of the Home was converted and felt a special interest in the salvation of her soul. They had many applications for admission to the institution, but they were compelled to refuse a large number of them, admitting those only that appeared to seek the Home as a refuge from sin rather than as a temporary stopping-place where they could obtain food and shelter. One of the inmates of the Home then stated that she had been there about six months and never had she known Christ, or felt the influence of the peace which trust in Him can confer until she came there. She blessed the day that she was led to the institution, and prayed fervently that all might find the peace she had found. The exercises concluded with prayer and singing.

The Home is supported by voluntary contributions, and and those desirous of aiding it should send their donations to Rev. WM. H. BOOLE, No. 333 East 50th-street, or to the institution.

Rebuilding the Catholic Churches of Charleston, S. C.

Right Rev. P. N. LYNCH, Catholic Bishop of the diocese of Charleston, S. C., preached yesterday in St. Patrick's Church, Kent-avenue, near Myrtle, Brooklyn, in aid of the fund now being raised to rebuild the Catholic religious edifices in Charleston, which were burned by the great fire in that city in 1868. In that conflagration the Catholic community lost almost every building they owned devoted to religious and charitable purposes. Their grand cathedral, the convent of the Sisters of Mercy, the Boys' Orphan Asylum, the Girls' Asylum, the Free School, the hospital—all fell before the ravages of the destroying element. In addition to this, the war has so impoverished the Catholics of the Charleston diocese, that they are unable to rebuild the institutions thus swept away. In order to assist them in so doing, the Bishop has felt it to be his duty to appeal to the charity of their more fortunate brethren in the North to gave of their means in aid of the suffering ones of his flock; and his appeal at St. Patrick's, yesterday, met with a noble and generous response, as, in fact, do all calls for the exercise of charity when presented to this congregation. St. Patrick's, it will be recollected, is the church in which over $500 was subscribed at one Sunday morning service in aid of the widows, orphans and other sufferers by the great calamity at Avondale, Penn., last year, where so many miners lost their lives.

Interesting Dedicatory Services in Newark Yesterday—Rededication of the Third Presbyterian Church.

The Third Presbyterian Church, of Newark, on Broad-street, was opened yesterday for the first time in nearly a year. In the meantime about $40,000 has been expended in refitting and refurnishing it, and though the exterior does not show that improved appearance which the money expended on it would warrant, yet the interior is beautifully finished, and does credit to the good taste of the architect. The pews are of black walnut, oiled, and neatly cushioned to compare with the carpet and the trimmings of the church. The seats of the singers and the new and beautiful organ, are in the rear of the pulpit, and a small gallery crosses the front end of the audience-room, in the place of the one formerly occupied by the choir. Rev. Dr. CRAVEN, the pastor, officiated.

In the afternoon many worshipers from other churches were present by invitation, and the exercises of dedication were continued.

Rev. Dr. STEARNS, of the First Church, made a very interesting and feeling address, and was followed by Rev. WALTER CONDICT, pastor of Calvary Chapel, on Pennsylvania-avenue, which, in turn, is an offshoot of the Third Church. The audience in the afternoon filled the seats and aisles to overflowing.

Probable Murder in Seventy-Fourth-Street.

There has been an angry feeling for some time past between JACOB EUSTER, a German milk-man, thirty-six years of age, living in Seventy-fourth-street and First-avenue, and a man named BRENKLE, arising in alleged improper attentions upon the part of the latter toward the wife of EUSTER, who had at last forbidden BRENKLE to come to the house. This command the latter seems to have disregarded, and last evening again appeared at the house, but was prevented from entering by EUSTER, who then passed out to his stable, in the rear. He was followed by BRENKLE, and as he was entering the stable was suddenly assaulted by the latter, who plunged a knife into his back with such force that the point penetrated the lungs, inflicting a very dangerous and probably fatal wound. Immediately after committing the crime, BRENKLE fled, and had not been found by the Police up to a late hour last night. The wounded man was taken to the Fifty-ninth-street Police Station, where his wound was dressed by Police Surgeon McDONNELL, after which he was taken home.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

JOHN BARRY and a number of others were yesterday arraigned before Justice DOWLING at the Tombs, charged with having on Saturday night attacked and robbed JOHN EMMINGTON on the Battery. It appears that the deponent, with these men, employes on the Morris and Essex Railroad, came "on a lark" to this City. At night the others took $12 from him. They were committed.

On Thursday last, while some special officers of the Treasury were on the lookout near Sandy Hook, they approached the brig *H. G. Berry*, and when near her side perceived a very foul odor, which at first was supposed to come from the floating matter in the water. On boarding the vessel the smell became worse, and then the officers resolved on making search. They found the hatches opened fore and aft, and on entering the lower hold discovered the dead body of the late Captain of the brig stowed away among the sugar, which constituted the vessel's cargo. There was plenty of room to stow the box containing the remains above deck. It was ascertained that the Captain had died of cholera, and one of the crew died of yellow fever at Havana, and that another, suffering from the latter disease, was left in the hospital at that port. The body of the master was in a decomposed state. Affidavits relative to the affair have been sent to the authorities, but what action will be taken in relation to the cargo has not as yet been determined on. The remains of the Captain will be interred this morning at the Quarantine burying-ground, near Prince's Bay.

The steam-ship *Crescent City*, arrived at this port last evening from New-Orleans, met, near Cape Hatteras, the British bark *Inez*, in a disabled condition. The Captain of the bark signaled for assistance, and soon after he and his crew of ten men, and one passenger, were taken on board the *Crescent City*, and the bark was attached to the steamer to be towed to some safe harbor. Early yesterday morning, when the gale was blowing very severely, the hawsers connecting the two vessels broke, and this separated them. The *Inez* was then sinking, and as the commander of the *Crescent City* saw he could be of no more assistance, he proceeded on his way, leaving the bark struggling with the storm and the waves, which by this time have beyond all doubt engulfed her. The *Inez* was from Maracaibo, and had on board a valuable cargo. The Captain and crew were brought to this port in the *Crescent City*.

The Central Park meteorological report for last week sets forth the following facts and figures: Barometer—Mean, 30.210 inches; maximum at 9 A. M., Sept. 12, 30.384 inches; minimum at 12 M., Sept. 17, 29.936 inches; range, .388 inch. Thermometer—Mean, 65° 7'; maximum at 4 P. M., Sept. 14, 80° 5'; minimum at 7 A. M., Sept. 12, 53°; range, 28° 5'. Sept. 17—Rain from 1 A. M. to 12 P. M.; amount of water, .89 inch—total amount of water for week. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 1,152 miles.

It is stated on good authority that Mr. ASHBURY has sold the *Cambria* to a wealthy English gentleman, and on his return to England will at once turn her over to her new owner. Mr. ASHBURY intends taking a trip to Cuba and back, and then after a short stay here will return to England. It is his intention to have a new yacht built which will combine all the excellencies of the American and English styles without having the faults of either.

The following were the indications of the thermometer in the shade yesterday, at the hours mentioned, at WM. P. BYRNE'S Mineral Water "Spa," No. 169 Broadway: 6 A. M., 66°; 8 A. M., 68°; 10 A. M., 72½°; noon, 71°; 2 P. M., 70½°; 4 P. M., 73°; 6 P. M., 74°; 8 P. M., 72°; 10 P. M., 69°; 12 P. M., 66½°.

There are but two cases of yellow fever in the port: these are the stewardess and boy of the *Bienville*. They are both in hospital at Lower Quarantine, and were yesterday reported as convalescing. No other case is known to the Quarantine doctors, who are keeping a sharp look-out.

GEORGE MYERS, thirteen years of age, of No. 179 Madison-street, while playing on a raft in the North River, between Piers Nos. 24 and 25, last evening, fell overboard and was drowned. The body was recovered and taken to the Fifth Precinct Station-house for inquest.

JACOB WEINRICH, of No. 305 West Twenty-ninth-street, yesterday, firing a pistol in Thirty-ninth-street, near Eighth-avenue, the powder with which it was loaded seriously injured MARY SCHNEIDER, eight years of age, of No. 351 West Thirty-ninth-street. He was arrested and locked up in the Twentieth Precinct Station-house.

GEORGE DOLL, aged twelve years, of No. 644 East Fourteenth-street, last evening, fell off and under a Belt Line street-car, in Fourteenth-street, near Avenue C, and was run over and instantly killed. The body was removed to the late residence of the deceased, and the driver of the car was arrested and locked up in the Eighteenth Precinct Station-house, to await the result of the inquest.

CHRISTIAN ELER, of One Hundred and Eighth-street, fell under a car at One Hundred and Thirtieth-street and Third-avenue, yesterday, and had his right foot crushed. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

A kerosene lamp upset on a stove, yesterday, on the fourth floor of No. 22 Oliver-street, setting fire to the clothes of Mrs. MARGARET SULLIVAN, who was so severely burned that she was removed to the Park Hospital. The damage to the building and furniture was about $600.

Coroner KEENAN, yesterday, was notified that the dead body of JOHN McCAULEY, aged sixty-four years, was found at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, lying face downward, under the stoop of premises No. 322 West Forty-first-street, with a bruise on the forehead. It is believed that death was caused by falling on his head.

The Coroner was notified of the death of Mrs. DESHAY, a Scotch woman, thirty-one years of age, of No. 127 West Thirty-third-street, yesterday. It is thought she died from the effects of intemperance.

GEORGE DONNELLY, aged twelve years, of No. 888 Third-avenue, yesterday fell from a tree in Jones' Wood, breaking his arm. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

Justice DOWLING, yesterday, committed to the Tombs JAMES McCALL, charged with having assaulted THOMAS McCONNELL, of No. 117 Mott-street, and bitten off a portion of one of his fingers.

BROOKLYN.

JOHN KELLY, of No. 77 York-street, while under the influence of liquor, yesterday morning, inflicted a dangerous wound on the head of his son, JOHN, with a marble lamp-stand. The father was arrested and the son was taken to the hospital.

About 8 o'clock last night TIMOTHY CORNELL, of No. 211 Van Brunt-street, had a quarrel with his neighbor, DENNIS CLARK, in the course of which several blows were exchanged. Just as the matter was finished, an unknown man came up and stabbed CORNELL three times in the face with a knife, inflicting dangerous wounds. The assailant escaped, and the injured man was taken into a neighboring drug-store, where his wounds were dressed.

JOHN SLATT, aged twenty-seven years, residing with his parents at No. 32 Lawrence-street, while under the influence of liquor, shot himself through the left temple, last night, with a seven-barrel revolver, inflicting a wound that will, it is believed, prove fatal. He had been drinking for several days previous.

MICHAEL RILEY was caught, last night, in the act of stealing a keg of white lead, worth $30, from the premises No. 112 Portland-avenue. He is one of the best-known sneak-thieves in Brooklyn.

RICHARD VICTONY attempted to steal a horse and wagon, last night, belonging to GEO. DUNN, of No. 976 Atlantic-avenue, but before proceeding many blocks he was captured by Officer RAYNOR, of the Fifth Precinct.

ANDREW WEGINGTON, residing in Grace-court, near Henry-street, fell down the back stair of his house, on Saturday night, and broke three of his ribs. He was taken to the Long Island College Hospital.

HERMAN SCHULT, aged twenty-six years, residing at No. 677 Henry-street, was found dead in a closet on Saturday morning. He is supposed to have died while in a fit.

LONG-ISLAND.

The Flushing and North-side Railroad propose to construct at the wharf at Whitestone, to which their road will soon extend, a spacious fire-proof depot of iron and brick. The map for the extension of the railroad was filed on Friday in the County Clerk's office.

Since the wreck of the *Black Warrior* disappeared off Rockaway Shoals there has been no way of marking the shoal. Mr. REEVES, member of Congress from the First District, asked that a bell-buoy be located there. Commodore JENKINS, Secretary of the Light-house Board, writes, inclosing a letter from Inspector C. S. BOGGS, stating that a bell-buoy could not be maintained in "such an exposed position."

The Baptist Church Society of Rockville Centre, a new organization formed through the exertions of the Lee-avenue Baptist Church, of Greenpoint, have contracted for a new house of worship at that village, on land given them by JOHN P. RHODES, Esq. The building will be 34 by 60, with an extension 17 by 48.

Wild pigeons have been very numerous the past ten days on the island. Dr. G. A. COOPER, of Brooklyn, shot 200 in one day, last week, at Montauk.

NEW-JERSEY.

Yesterday afternoon a very neat and handsome Methodist chapel was dedicated at Bowville, West Hoboken. Bowville is a village of 1,800 inhabitants, lying between West Hoboken and Union Hill, and already contains five churches. The building has been long needed, and, by the way in which the congregation, yesterday, subscribed the amount of indebtedness, is appreciated. The dedicatory services commenced at 3 o'clock, the room being crowded so that many could not enter. The sermon of dedication was preached by Rev. C. LAREW, pastor of St. Paul's Methodist Church, Jersey City.

HENRY BRIGGS, the lad who shot THOMAS DORAN, in West-side-avenue, Jersey City, was arrested, yesterday morning, in New-York, by Capt. PRINCE, of the Fourth (Jersey City) Precinct. He was taken to the Fourth Precinct Station-house, where he was committed to await examination. The party of young boys who went out shooting with BRIGGS and DORAN are unanimous in the statement that the shooting was altogether accidental, BRIGGS having raised his gun to fire upward, but having let the muzzle fall slightly as he pulled the trigger. BRIGGS had borne an excellent character and the affair is much regretted by his friends. The inquest will be held on Tuesday. The statement of Capt. PRINCE shows that the shooting is regarded by him as having been entirely accidental. Coroner BURNS, however, tells a different story. One of the boys who witnessed the affair, reported to him that BRIGGS threatened to shoot DORAN before he fired his gun. The arrest was made in the Newsboys' Lodging-house in New-York.

Some of the denizens of River-street, Newark, partook too freely of their favorite beverages yesterday, and when the ever-present war question was brought up they waxed warm, and a general fight was only avoided by the prompt arrest of the ringleaders. Officer RAY had occasion to arrest two of them at once, when they made a desperate attempt to escape, but the officer held them fast and succeeded in taking one to the Station-house, but the other slipped his coat, leaving it in the hands of the officer and thus effected his escape.

JOSEPH EGAN, a switchman employed by the New Jersey Central Railroad Company, fell under the wheels of a locomotive, at Communipaw yesterday morning, and had his right leg crushed. He was taken to Newark, where he was placed in St. Michael's Hospital. His injuries, it is feared, will prove fatal.

The Germans of Newark met at New Turn Hall, on Plane-street, last night, and accepted the address to the people of Germany, prepared by the Executive Committee of the German War Society. The meeting was a very spirited one.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The market opened quiet, with American Securities and Stocks steady; closed with the latter dull. The course of the market during the day is indicated by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	1½ P. M.
Consols for money	92¾	92½
Consols for account	92¾	92½
United States 5-20s of 1862	90	90
United States 5-20s of 1865, old	89¾	89¾
United States 5-20s of 1867	88¾	88¾
United States 10-40s	85	85
Illinois Central Railroad Shares	112½	112½
Erie Railroad Shares	18¾	18¾
Atl. and Gt. Western R. R. Shs	23¾	23¾

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 17—11½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened quiet; Middling Uplands, 9⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 9¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS—The market is firm. Wheat firm. Flour, 28s. 9d. ₩ bbl. for Western Canal. *Half-past One o'clock P. M.*—COTTON—The market closed dull; Middling Uplands, 9⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 9¼d. The sales of the day have been 8,000 bales, including 1,000 for export and speculation. PROVISIONS—Pork nominal at 117s. 6d. ₩ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—Spirits PETROLEUM dull. TURPENTINE firmer at 27s.@27s. 6d. ₩ cwt.

ANTWERP, Sept. 17.—PETROLEUM closed firm at 52½f. for standard White.

HAVANA, Sept. 17.—SUGAR—Sales slow and quotations nominally unchanged; No. 12 Dutch Standard quiet at 9½ reals; Muscovado Sugar—Inferior to Common dull at 7½ reals; Molasses Sugar—Nos. 7 to 10 dull at 6⅞ reals; exports during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 18,000 boxes, including 9,000 to the United States, and 1,000 hhds.; receipts of the week at Havana and Matanzas, 1,000 hhds.; stock remaining in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 190,000 boxes, 2,000 hhds. BACON dull at 23c. BUTTER dull at 25c.@40c. COAL-OIL dull at 4⅞ reals in tins; 4½ in barrels. FLOUR flat at $12. HAMS flat and declining; market crowded. LARD firm; Keg, 22¼c.; Tins, 24c. LUMBER—Dutch Pine firm at $23.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

OSWEGO, Sept. 17.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales, 1,500 bbls. at $5 25 for No. 1 Spring, $5 75 for Amber Winter, $7 50 for White, $8 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT closes better, but quiet; sales early, 1,400 bushels No. 2 Red Wabash at $1 22. CORN dull; sales, 1,000 bushels at 77c., and 7,000 bushels on private terms. OATS held at 50c. for Ohio. BARLEY weak and quiet; Canada held at $1 25, which is considered above the market. RYE nominal. CORN-MEAL $1 90 for bolted and $1 80 for unbolted, ₩ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged. HIGHWINES unchanged at 93½c. Shorts $20; Shipstuffs, $26@$28; Middlings, $28@$30 ₩ ton. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 7½c.; Corn, 7c.; Oats, 5c. Barley, 8½c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson, $4 50 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 65c.; to New-York, 48c.; to Albany, 40c.; Grain and Mill-feed to Boston, $6 30; to New-York, $4 80; to Albany, $4 40, ₩ ton. Lake IMPORTS—14,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Barley, 325,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—18,400 bushels Wheat, 1,209,100 feet Lumber.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 17.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 10,000 bbls.; Wheat, 20,000 bushels; Corn, 15,000 bushels; Oats, 20,000 bushels; Barley, 30,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS by Canal—Wheat, 75,000 bushels; Corn, 70,000 bushels; Oats, 44,000 bushels; Barley, 10,000 bushels; by Railroad—Wheat, 10,000 bushels; Corn, 1,000 bushels. FREIGHTS weak; Wheat nominally 11½c., Oats 7¼c., Corn shipped at 10½c., and Barley at 9½c.@10c., to New-York. FLOUR firm but dull. WHEAT neglected; No. 2 Chicago Spring nominally $1 12. CORN active and higher; sales, 80,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 71c.@73c., and small lots at 74c.; held at 75c. at the close, with 74c. bid. OATS firm and quiet; sales, 25,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago at 44c.@45c., principally at the outside price. RYE firmer; sales, 1,000 bushels Western at 75½c. BARLEY neglected. PEAS neglected. SEEDS dull, at $6@$6 25 for Timothy. PORK dull and unchanged. LARD dull and unchanged. HIGHWINES nominal.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17.—COTTON, light demand; Middling Upland, 19½c.; do. Orleans, 20½c. FLOUR very quiet; Superfine, $5 25@$5 50; Extras, $5 62½@$5 75; Spring Wheat Extra Family, $6 50@$7 50, the latter for Minnesota; Pennsylvania do. $6 50@$7; Indiana and Ohio do., $6 50@$7 25, and in lots at $7 50@$8 50. WHEAT inactive; Indiana Red, $1 30@$1 33; White, $1 40@$1 45. RYE steady at 88c.@90c. CORN steady; Pennsylvania Yellow, 95c.@96c., Western, 95c.; Mixed, 88c.@90c. OATS in good demand at 52c.@55c. COFFEE, sales Laguayra at 19½c. SUGAR firm at 9¾c.@9⅞c. for Fair and good refining. MOLASSES dull. PROVISIONS, small business. Mess PORK dull at $27 50@$28. LARD, 16c.@16½c. PETROLEUM steady; Crude, 15c.; Refined, 25¼c. WHISKY dull at 93c.@94c. for Western Iron.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—Sterling EXCHANGE, 108. FLOUR steady and in moderate demand at $4 12½@$5 50 for Spring Extra. WHEAT active and advanced, 1¼c.; sales at $1 10 for No. 1 Spring. CORN excited at 65½c.@66c. for No. 2. OATS active at 37¼c.@37¾c. for No. 2. RYE in fair demand at 71c. BARLEY in fair demand at $1 10 for No. 2. Mess PORK steady and in moderate demand at $26. Live HOGS steady and in moderate demand at $8 70@$9 50. CATTLE dull and drooping at $3 75@$6 25. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 40,000 bushels Corn, 31,000 bushels Rye. SHIPMENTS—8,000 bbls. Flour, 44,000 bushels Corn, 75,000 bushels Rye. FREIGHTS to Buffalo dull.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 17.—COTTON less active; prices maintained; Middling, 17¾c.@18c.; sales, 1,300 bales; net receipts, 693 bales; exports coastwise, 8 bales to Baltimore; stock, 13,194 bales. FLOUR—demand good; Superfine, $5 87½; Double Extra, $6 25@$6 50; Treble Extra, $6 50@$7. CORN dull; Mixed, 85c.@90c.; White, 93c. OATS dull and lower; St. Louis, 55c.@57c. BRAN, $1 20@$1 25. HAY—Prime, $22; Choice, $29@$30. PORK unchanged. BACON—Jobbing Shoulders, 15½c.; Clear Rib, 19½c.; Clear Sides, 19¾c. HAMS—Sweet-cured, 24½c. LARD—Tierce dull at 17¼c.; Keg scarce at 20¼c.@21c. SUGAR, MOLASSES, COFFEE, WHISKY unchanged. STERLING EXCHANGE, 122½; Sight Drafts on New-York, ⅛ ₩ cent. premium. GOLD, 113¾.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 17.—TOBACCO heavy. COTTON nominal. HEMP and BAGGING unchanged. BOPE—None here. FLOUR firmer, but unchanged. WHEAT dull; spring, 90c., and No. 2 Red at $1 05, No. 1 do. at $1 12½@$1 15. CORN and OATS unchanged. BARLEY firm for best qualities, at 85c.@95c. for prime to choice. RYE quiet; prime, 65c. HIGHWINES dull at 88c. PROVISIONS dull. Mess PORK, $28. BACON—Shoulders, 14c.@14½c.; Clear Rib, 16¾c.@17c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c.@18c. LARD dull, at 16½c. for choice Steam. CATTLE unchanged. HOGS better, at $8 50@$9 50. RECEIPTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 17.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 19½c. FLOUR active and firm; Howard-street Superfine, $5 25@$5 75; do. Extra, $5 75@$6 75; do. Family, $7@$8; City Mills Superfine, $5 75@$6 25; do. Extra, $6 75@$7; do. Family, $7 75@$9 25; Western Superfine, $5 25@$5 50; do. Extra, $5 75@$6 25; do. Family, $6 50@$7. WHEAT better; Maryland Amber, $1 48@$1 65; fair to good Maryland Red, $1 25@$1 40; common, $1 10@$1 20; White Wheat nominally $1 45@$1 65; Winter Red Western, $1 30@$1 32. CORN—White, 95c.; Yellow, 90c.; Western, 90c.@92c. OATS dull at 48c.@50c. RYE, 85c.@95c. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged. WHISKY in good demand at 95c.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 17.—FLOUR firm with a light demand; Family, $5 40@$5 60. WHEAT firm, with a fair demand at $1 10@$1 15; White, $1 25@$1 30. CORN firm at 70c.@72c. OATS in good demand at 38c.@42c. RYE dull and unchanged. BARLEY dull and unchanged. COTTON quiet and unchanged. WHISKY dull and nominally 90c.@91c. PORK dull; holders anxious to sell; quoted $28@$28 25. LARD dull at 15c. Bulk MEATS dull, with no demand. BACON in fair demand and lower; Shoulders, 14½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 18½c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 24c.@24½c. EXCHANGE steady.

TOLEDO, Sept. 17.—FLOUR firm and in good demand. WHEAT active; Wabash, $1 16; White Michigan, $1 26; Amber Michigan, $1 21; Illinois Spring, $1 22; No. 1 Red Winter Wabash, $1 22@$1 23¾; No. 2 Red Winter Wabash, $1 20@$1 21. CORN in good demand. OATS quiet and unchanged. FREIGHTS, 4c.@7c. to Oswego. RECEIPTS, 3,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS, 3,000 bbls. Flour, 28,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, 30,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 17.—BAGGING firm at 20¼c.@23c. COTTON declining; Middling, 17½c. FLOUR quiet; Extra Family held $5 25. GRAIN—Nothing doing. PROVISIONS firm. Mess PORK, $28. HAMS—Sugar-cured dull at 24½c. BACON, 14½c. for Shoulders; 17c. for Clear Rib Sides, 18c. for Clear Sides. Bulk MEATS, 12¾c. for Shoulders; 15¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 16¼c. for Clear Sides. LARD, in tierces, 16c. WHISKY dull; Raw, 87c.@88c. TOBACCO firm and unchanged; sales, 96 hhds.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 17.—FLOUR firm; choice Wisconsin, $6@$6. WHEAT firm at $1 12½ for No. 1; $1 10 for No. 2. OATS firm at 38c. for No. 2. CORN firm at 64c. for rejected. RYE firm at 70c. for No. 1. BARLEY steady at 85c. for No. 2. FREIGHTS unchanged. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 59,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls Flour, 67,000 bushels Wheat.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 17.—MINING STOCKS—Alpha, $7; Belcher, $3; Bullion, $6; Chollar, $32; Confidence, $17; Crown Point, $6; Empire Mills, $5; Gould and Curry, $141; Hale and Norcross, $87; Imperial, $26; Kentuck, $43; Occidental, $8; Ophir, $5; Overman, $6; Savage, $56; Sierra Nevada, $11; Yellow Jacket, $58.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 17.—WHEAT active and advanced 1½c.; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 25; No. 2, $1 23; No. 1 White, $1 25. CORN firmer at 75c. OATS firm at 44c. PETROLEUM firm at 24½@25c. for Crude; 22c. for Refined.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 17.—COTTON dull and lower; Middling, 17c., nominal; sales, 150 bales; net receipts, 761 bales; exports coastwise, 162 bales; stock, 1,616 bales.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 17.—COTTON dull and declining; Middling, 19½c.; sales, 50 bales; net receipts, 20 bales; coastwise, 43 bales; total, 63 bales; exports—coastwise, 30 bales; stock, 1,005 bales.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 17.—COTTON easier but not quotably lower; Middling, 17¼c.@17½c.; sales, 200 bales; net receipts, 1,287 bales; exports—coastwise, 6 bales; stock, 6,036 bales.

DETROIT, Sept. 17.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT steady at an advance of 1c.@2c. CORN firm. OATS advancing; sales at 41c. BARLEY quiet and unchanged.

AUGUSTA, Sept. 17.—COTTON—Market active, but at lower rates; sales, 504 bales; receipts, 467 bales; Middling at 16½c.@16¾c.

GALVESTON, Sept. 17.—COTTON dull and nominal; Good Ordinary, 14½c.; net receipts, 121 bales; stock, 4,601 bales.

BOSTON, Sept. 17.—COTTON dull and lower; Middling, 20c.; sales, 200 bales; net receipts coastwise, 423 bales; stock, 3,000 bales.

MOBILE, Sept. 17.—COTTON dull; Middling, 17½c.; sales, 100 bales; net receipts, 123 bales; exports, coastwise, 5 bales; stock, 10,286 bales.

NORFOLK, Sept. 17.—COTTON unchanged; Low Middling, 17¼c.; net receipts, 322 bales; exports—coastwise, 225 bales; stock, 41 bales.

[Advertisement.]

LAWYERS, MERCHANTS, CLERKS, MECHANICS, STUDENTS and others should secure a careful phrenological examination at No. 389 Broadway, to learn their talents, defects, and how to make the most of themselves.

[Advertisement.]

The Nathan murder forever a mystery. With HOLMES' Burglar Alarm and Telegraph no door or window can be opened without your knowledge, and an alarm given that would arouse the burglar as well as the household. No family can afford to be without it. E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Erin	Sept. 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Minnesota	Sept. 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Cuba	Sept. 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Tripoli	Sept. 22	New-York	Liverpool.
England	Sept. 24	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Brussels	Sept. 24	New-York	Liverpool.
Parana	Sept. 24	New-York	London.
Columbia	Sept. 24	New-York	Glasgow.

FOR HAVANA, RIO AND ASPINWALL.

Leo	Sept. 20	New-York	Havana.
Alaska	Sept. 20	New-York	Aspinwall.
Columbia	Sept. 22	New-York	Havana.
North America	Sept. 23	New-York	Rio.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-office.

WARNING!

All letters for Europe should be marked "Via England."

TODAY.

No foreign mails.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	3 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 8:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

SEPT. 18.—*In steam-ship Iowa, from Glasgow.*—Jas. Edgar, James Fisher, William Fisher, David Fisher, Gilbert Bannerman, Wm. Nichol, Keith McPherson, Wm. Ogilvie, John McKean, Franz Rust, R. Rust, Caroline Rust, Franz Rust, Emilie Mattisoreck, Paul Goebel, John F. Paul, Mrs. Paul, Agnes Paul, Oliver Paul, Mrs. Eastwood and 3 children, Richard Gell, Charles Itrood, F. Kahn, Wm. Galt, Mrs. Cambell, Elizabeth Evan, R. McGregor, Margaret McNamara, Henry C. Guy, Charles Guy, Harry Meyer, A. Potsch, T. Muller, Otto Brinkmann, Philip Kraus, Anna Noos, Antonie Biesinger, Mathilda Vealta, Elevina Baralenhour, Mrs. Seebach, Oscar Seebach, Thomas Hogben, James Dyce, Alexander McLean, Charles Jameson, and 173 in steerage.

SEPT. 18.—*In steam-ship Columbia, from Glasgow.*—Mr. and Mrs. Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. Keller, 5 of a family and 2 servants, Owen McCoey, Rev. C. Farrell, Mrs. M. McNair, John Williamson, Mr. and Mrs. Faulkner, Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher, Maria Larsen, R. Horton, J. Roland, D. March, Wm. and Alfred Walker, Thos. H. Bottomry, P. H. McCourt, Rosine O'Toole, Mr. and Mrs. Ross, Wm. and Andrew Fulton, Mrs. Hind, Geo. Hutchieson, Stephen Kain, Mrs. Hugh McLean, R. J. Hunter, Mrs. M. Lacken, Agnes Miller, John James.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

Sun rises......5:44 | Sun sets......6:08 | Moon rises..12:00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..2:24 | Gov. Island.2:13 | Hell Gate..10:57

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Sept. 18.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Columbia, (Br.,) Small, Glasgow Sept. 3, and Moville 4th, with mdse. and 290 passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced fresh westerly breezes to lat. 48 50, lon. 47 10, when we met with a succession of heavy gales, thick weather, much rain, and heavy head sea for 2 ds., the wind at times suddenly chopping round from S. W. to N. W.; and from lat. 47, lon. 50 30, fine weather, with light westerly winds, to New-York.

Steam-ship Charleston, Berry, Charleston 65 hours, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Morgan & Co. Was detained two days in Charleston on account of N. E. gale. Experienced strong gales from N. to N. N. E., with very heavy sea the entire passage; 18th, 9 P. M., off Frying Pan shoals, exchanged night signals with steam-ship James Adger, hence for Charleston.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, (new, 2,087 tons,) Bourne, Wilmington, Del., in ballast to Old Dominion Steam-ship Company.

Steam-ship Iowa, (Br.,) Ovenstone, Glasgow, via Moville, Sept. 3, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Sept. 14 saw steam-ship India, hence for Glasgow.

Steam-ship General Barnes, Mallory, Savannah Sept. 15, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steam-ship Crescent City, Norton, New-Orleans Sept. 11, with mdse. and passengers to Fred. Baker.

Steam-ship Santos, (Br.,) Heydorn, Rio Janeiro 23 ds., with mdse. and passengers to order.

Steam-ship Halley, (Br.,) Dickey, Rio Janeiro Aug. 15, via Bahia 22d, with mdse. and passengers to Busk & Jevons.

Steam-ship City of Merida, Deaken, Vera Cruz Sept. 7, via Havana 14th, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Company.

Steam-ship Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Ship Lorenzo, Fallansbee, Hamburg, 52 days, with mdse. Funch, Ryde & Co. Had a very moderate passage.

Brig S. Suppich, (N. G.,) Plageon, Liverpool 78 ds., with coal to order—vessel to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann. No date, &c., spoke brig Folmsen, (N. G.,) St. Thomas for London, 31 ds. out.

Brig Athol, (of Georgetown, P. E. I.,) Parker, Halifax, 7 ds., with fish, &c., to Darrell & Nash.

Schr. John Cummings, Johnson, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Electa Bailey, Bailey, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. James Nelson, Macomber, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. The Chief, Fitch, George's Banks, with fish to J. Comstock.

Schr. Flash, Brown, Nantucket, with fish to C. D. Miller.

Schr. Yarmouth, Sears, Hyannis, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Niagara, Morton, Bridgeport for Elizabethport.

Schr. Josephine B. Knowles, Herrick, Shulee, N. S., with piling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. J. P. Robinson, Harding, Gloucester, with fish to Woodruff & Robinson.

Schr. Julia Martha, Gates, Portland, with lumber to John Bendit.

Schr. Thomas Cahill, Halleck, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Angeline Van Cleaf, Metcalf, Providence for Rondout.

Schr. Charles Hazard, Miner, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. H. B. Dewe, Miller, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Silas Wright, Brown, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Addie Murchie, Gibbs, Richmond, Me., with ice to Chas. Mathews.

Schr. Lucy Crosby, Hoyt, Saco, with ice to Washington Ice Company.

Schr. Minnie Kinnie, Parson, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mary, Hickerson, Gloucester, for Philadelphia.

Schr. H. B. Bartlett, Carter, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Minerva, Brightman, Fall River, for Rondout.

Schr. John Lozier, Trefethen, Taunton.

Schr. William D. Mangam, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Lizzie, Taylor, Hartford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. R. S. Dean, Cook, Taunton, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Lucy A. Blossom, Hart, Rockport, Me.

Schr. George Washington, Peck, Stamford.

Schr. Mary Johnson, Phinney, Providence.

Schr. E. Flower, Bussel, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Cynthia Jane, Gardner, Providence.

Schr. Martha P. King, Smith, Hartford.

Schr. R. M. Clark, Stocking, Hartford.

Schr. O. C. Smith, Snow, Providence.

Schr. Harriet Rodgers, Gandy, Boston.

Schr. Horace, Francis, New-Haven.

Schr. Thos. Borden, ——, Fall River.

Schr. Seraph, Ryder, Providence.

Schr. Lizzie, Taylor, New-Haven.

Schr. Damon, Johnson, Boston.

Schr. Vandalia, Small, Boston.

Schr. Ianthe, Harris, Boston.

WIND—Sunset, light, N., clear.

Below.

Bark Presto, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Scott, from Middlesboro, Eng., June 28, with railroad iron to order—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. By pilot-boat Hope, No. 1.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 18.—Arr. brigs Lizzie Billings, from Newcastle; Mary E. Hinds, from Philadelphia; G. T. Geary, from Philadelphia, and Edwin, from Elizabethport.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 18.—Arr. today steam-ships South Carolina, from New-York; Maryland, from Baltimore; schrs. Ralph Carlton, from Rockport, Me.; Enchantress, from Savannah, for Providence; leaky.

Sld. today G. F. M. Hurlburt, for a port in Great Britain; brig H. C. Brooks, for Providence; schrs. N. W. Smith, for New-York; Traveler, for Philadelphia; E. G. Knight, for Philadelphia; G. N. Lovell, for Providence; Zeta Psi, for Philadelphia.

Sld. yesterday steam-ships Salvor, for Philadelphia; Manhattan, for New-York; Mary Sanford, for Wilmington, Del.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 18.—The United States steam-ship Brooklyn arr. here to-day from Norfolk and will sail, as soon as the storm abates, for Portsmouth, N. H. A heavy northeast storm prevails. The Roads are full of shipping.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 18.—Arr. yesterday schr. Willie Dill, from New-York; arr. to-day steam-ship Saragossa, from Baltimore.

Cld. to-day bark E. B. Walker, for Chisholm's Island, loaded for Holmes' Hole.

Spoken.

Sept. 18, off Montauk Point, L. I., bark H. D. Brookman, Savin, from Gefle, for Philadelphia; by pilot-boat Hope, No. 1.

THE

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF A

Trunk Railroad

IN

NEW-YORK STATE,

PAYING

7 PER CENT. IN GOLD,

ARE OFFERED AT PAR.

THE NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD, which will be 400 miles in its total length, from New-York to Oswego, including the Auburn branch, has

NEARLY 200 MILES OF ROAD ALREADY COMPLETED AND IN PROFITABLE OPERATION

on the Northern section, extending southerly from the City of Oswego, and intersecting the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Sidney Plains. Work is being vigorously pushed on other portions of the line, and it is the expectation of the Company to have at least 100 miles more in operation before the close of the present season.

THE LOCAL BUSINESS

is already large, and the Company has just concluded a contract with the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company for transporting the coal of that large and wealthy corporation to the northern sections of the State. This will add so largely to the business and profits of that section of the road, already controlling the local traffic of one of the most populous and fertile districts of the State, that its NET earnings, without the aid of through business, can hardly be less than 7 per cent. on the entire cost, which is 100 per cent. in excess of the interest on its bonds.

A STRONG POINT

in regard to these bonds, is the fact that the issue is strictly limited to $20,000 per mile of finished road, and BEHIND THE BONDS IS

A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF NEARLY $7,000,000,

which affords ample guarantee of the financial strength of the Company.

THE BONDS.

They are issued in denominations of $1,000; may be either coupon or registered, at the option of the purchaser; bear seven per cent. gold interest, free of income tax, payable on the 1st of January and July in New-York City, and have twenty-five years to run to maturity.

The popularity of these bonds as a perfectly safe security, bearing the highest rate of interest authorized by the laws of New-York, payable in gold coin, free of Government tax, has kept the supply nearly exhausted; but the recent and early future completion of additional sections will for a time furnish a liberal supply, to which we respectfully invite the attention of investors, in the confident belief that no better security can be found on the market.

PRICE, PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

Governments and other current securities taken in exchange.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st.

7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN,

ON A COMPLETED TRUNK LINE.

THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY,

From Indianapolis, Ind., to Pekin, Ill., 205 miles in length, is completed and fully equipped with new and first-class Rolling Stock, and already EARNING NEARLY DOUBLE THE INTEREST ON THE WHOLE ISSUE OF BONDS, with rapidly increasing receipts.

The bonds are secured by a First Mortgage on the Road, Equipments and entire Property of the Company, and, BEING ON A COMPLETED ROAD WHICH PASSES THROUGH ONE OF THE MOST THICKLY POPULATED AND RICHEST PORTIONS OF THE WEST, with so many valuable connecting trunk lines East and West, NO SECURITY CAN BE MORE ABSOLUTELY SAFE.

The road passes through six flourishing and growing cities, and numerous towns, which contain in the aggregate nearly 200,000 people, and within twenty miles of the track there is a population of over 600,000.

THE BONDS ARE CONVERTIBLE into Stock at par, which is a valuable option, as MANY OF THE WESTERN ROADS, LESS FAVORABLY LOCATED, ARE AT A HIGH PREMIUM.

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All marketable securities received in exchange at market rates. Bonds forwarded to all points FREE OF EXPRESS CHARGES.

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